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ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes: (1) the bibliographic access to publications in urban studies via printed secondary sources; (2) development and scope of classification systems and of vocabulary control for urban studies; and (3) currently accessible automated collections of bibliographic citations. Urban studies is defined as "an agglomeration of interdisciplinary approaches to common phenomena and/or problems that have come about as a result of urbanism and urbanization," and includes approaches to the understanding and/or solution of these problems. Secondary sources, most described in detail within the text, include indexes, bibliographies, retrospective sources, government publications, research and report literature, and review literature and current awareness sources. Specific examples from classification systems and the merits of the most important subject heading systems are discussed. Fifteen computerized data bases relevant to urban studies are described with accompanying bibliography. Lists of compared title coverage of urban studies periodicals in three indexes, and of most frequently cited journals, are appended. (Author/KP)

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URBAN STUDIES

A STUDY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACCESS AND CONTROL

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by

Barbara E. Anderson

March 1977

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I.

INTRODUCTION

The field of Urban Studies has grown in recent years, primarily in response to the needs of society to cope with the increasing complexity of city life in an expanding urban environment. Urban studies has its distant roots in the disciplines of history, archeology and anthropology. Investigators in these disciplines have, for the most part, devoted their time and efforts to the analysis of the social and physical development of large human settlements throughout history. The present scope of what most people mean by "Urban Studies" is an examination of urbanization and urbanism from many points of view with a problem-solving perspective.[1] "Urbanization" is "a term applied to two different, though related, processes: (1) the movement of people from rural to urban areas... (2) the spread of urban influences, including certain culture patterns associated with cities..."[2] "Urbanism", in contrast, is "a sociocultural phenomenon referring to the ways in which the city affects how people feel, think, and interact with one another...Urbanism involves both patterns of culture and social interaction resulting from the size, density, and heterogeneous character of urban populations."[3] Both urbanization and urbanism in the context of urban studies are seen as interdisciplinary mission-oriented studies of problems and issues, in contrast to discipline-oriented concerns of a purely investigatory nature. As such, urban studies embraces the works of a wide range of fields and disciplines.

Urban studies has come to include in it's scope a range of academic disci-

plines and fields of study within which sub-fields of urbanization have come about. It embraces studies in the disciplines of economics, geography, sociology, political science, psychology and has come to be a sub-field of studies of public administration, architecture and city planning, public health, education, business administration. Most of the concerns of social welfare and public policy and administration are in some sense related to urban issues. On the University of California, Berkeley campus alone, there are course offerings in at least 19 departments with concentration on a particular urban issue.[4] Most prevalent of these courses are those now being called "urban economics," "urban geography," "urban sociology," "urban design," "urban government" and there are also special interdisciplinary courses offered in "urban ecology" and "urban environment". The field and range of studies is indeed vast and each spawns sub-areas of special urban problems more narrowly defined than those mentioned above, e.g. studies of poverty, crime, aging, drug abuse, race relations, etc.

Many universities and colleges have developed special interdisciplinary programs embracing all, or parts, of these various disciplines. The 1975 edition of the College Blue Book lists no less than 156 degree programs leading to BA, MA, or PhD degrees in the United States that are described variously as "urban studies," "urban affairs," "urban planning," or similar designations.[5] An indication of similar interests in Europe is found by examining the subject entries of the World Guide to Universities.[6] Here 94 entries are given for university professors with specialization in "urban studies" or "town planning". Most of these are in West Germany or Great Britain; other Western and Eastern European countries are also listed with lesser numbers.

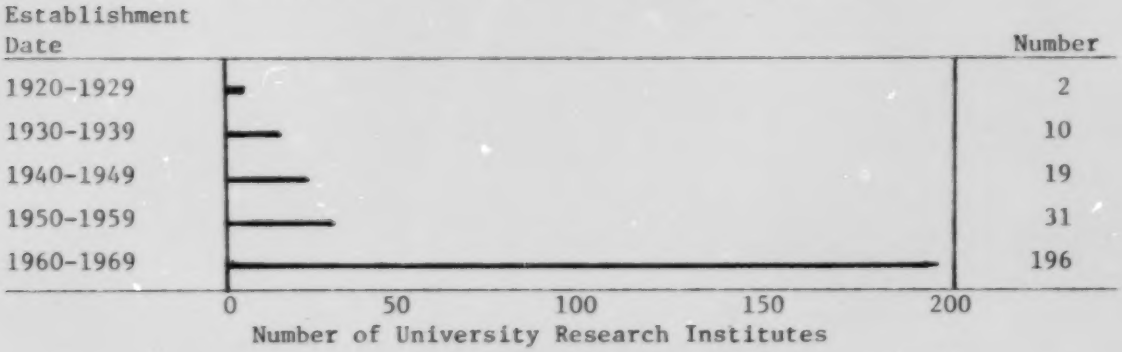
The sense of urban studies as used in the academic world has been most aptly defined by David Popenoe of the Urban Studies Center of the State Univer-

sity of New Jersey: "Urban studies...has become a term used to denote emerging forms of active involvement of university intellectual resources directed toward the solution of pressing urban problems of our time; problems which range from race relations to transportation. Thus, the field consists of both an interdisciplinary research and educational focus on the phenomena of urbanization and urbanism and the direct involvement of university personnel in social action and social change."[7]

This broad mission-oriented concept of urban studies is a comparative newcomer on the academic scene, with actual departments and research institutes of that name being established in colleges and universities only as recently as the 1960s in most cases. An analysis of the establishment date entries in the latest University Urban Research Centers directory, which includes primarily American and Canadian entries, shows that the greater part of the nearly 300 university urban research centers were established after 1960.[8]

Table No. 1 [9]

GROWTH OF UNIVERSITY URBAN RESEARCH INSTITUTES



Unfortunately, an equivalent directory for European or worldwide urban research institutes could not be found.

For the purposes of this paper, the definition of urban studies will be considered to be: an agglomeration of interdisciplinary approaches to common phenomena and/or problems that have come about as a result of urbanism and

urbanization. It will include approaches to the understanding and/or solution of those problems. As with any relatively new interdisciplinary field, bibliographic control of material organized for ease of access is slow to follow. The author's attempt in this paper will be directed toward trying to bring some order and some sense to what appears to be bibliographic chaos.

A. Purpose and Audience

Most academic disciplines eventually develop an intricate bibliographical apparatus for the coverage of the literature of their scope. The interdisciplinary mission-oriented fields are no different, but it is often somewhat more difficult to grasp the bibliographic apparatus to control the many-faceted approaches. Urban studies is currently at the threshhold of preparation of broad secondary sources applicable to the field as a whole. Research and investigation into the varied aspects of the field must necessarily include standard works from the various disciplines and fields of study of which it is comprised and a recognition of the new efforts at synthesis and amalgamation of the special urban features of these disciplines and studies. The intention in this review is to provide a bibliographic overview of the various aspects of urban studies and the publications and services which give some measure of control. The study is meant to be of value to librarians and professionals in urban studies fields for an understanding of the scope and emphases of the range of information available.

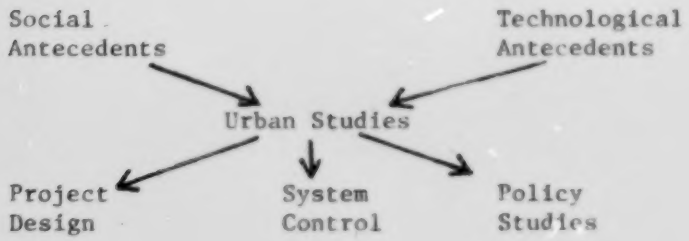
B. Scope

Basically, urban studies draws from two backgrounds: the social one which includes studies of population, social structures, government, anthropology, etc. and the technological one which includes industrialization, transportation,

communication, architecture and automation. The merging of these factors has created the interdisciplinary concern of urban studies. Urban studies itself then has sub-fields which can variously be designated as 1) project design (including city planning, architecture, etc.), 2) system control (including transportation, communication, business, culture, and 3) policy studies (including political science, public administration, education, health, welfare, controls, etc.). Each of these sub-fields is concerned with both the social and technological antecedents as related to particular problems.[10] The approach and scope can be diagramed as follows:

Diagram No. 1

THE SUBJECT SCOPE OF URBAN STUDIES



The sub-fields also, necessarily overlap and each in turn leads to more specific concerns.

Any approach at understanding the bibliographic apparatus for study of the field must first be preceded by a clear understanding of the inter-relationships between the interacting disciplines. In 1974, The Encyclopedia of Sociology[11] included a "Subject Map" for Urban Sociology which is reproduced below. As you will note, the interdisciplinary relationships are outlined. Most of what is shown as urban sociology has also be embraced by the broader term "urban studies." The "map" is defective for urban studies in that it does not specifically include subject areas concerned with urban economics and urban government, except as they may be implied from the terminology given, nor does the map include the

important aspects of the physical environment of urban life. These aspects are both basic to urban studies as noted by two of the foremost authorities in the field.[12]

Diagram No. 2

URBAN SOCIOLOGY SUBJECT MAP

An attempt here will be made to indicate bibliographic efforts for most of the items illustrated and mentioned above. The specific "urban problems" and the detailed works under "psychological aspects" on the map will be mentioned only in passing, as will a number of the more specialized areas of urban problems.

The chronological and geographic scope of this paper will cover access and control of the literature from 1900 to the present with emphasis on English language and European sources. Sable suggests that "the beginnings of urbaniza-

tion as an interdisciplinary field of study in the United States date from the 1920s..." with the efforts of sociology professor Ernest W. Burgess. It gained momentum in the 1930s and 1940s under the leadership of Howard Mumford Jones at Harvard,[13] but it was not until the 1960s that it really came into its own as a recognized field of study. Aside from the ancient archeological and historical and anthropological studies mentioned earlier, the field can trace its modern origins to Nineteenth Century studies of industrialization and population,[14] and, oddly enough, to some of the utopian literature being produced at that time.[15] Most of the current literature refers back to these early writings, so there is little need to devote much time to bibliographical control prior to 1900. Some attention will be given to urban studies as related to developing nations, but the treatment will be from American and Western European research orientation.

C. Approach

The approach of this work will be to analyze the following:

1. Bibliographical access to publications in the field of urban and related studies via the available printed secondary sources.
2. Development and scope of classification systems used to handle both small and large collections of the literature.
3. Development and scope of vocabulary control for urban studies.
4. A review of currently accessible automated collections of bibliographical citations.

Footnotes

1. Sable, Martin Howard. Latin American Urbanization: A Guide to the Literature, Organizations and Personnel. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1971, p. ix.

2. Encyclopedia of Sociology. Guilford, Conn.: Dushkin Publishing Group, 1974, p. 301.

3. Ibid., p. 300.

4. University of California, Berkeley. General Catalog, 1976/77. Berkeley, 1976.

5. College Blue Book, Vol. 3: Degrees Offered by College and Subjects. 15th ed. New York: Macmillan, 1975.

6. World Guide to Universities/Internationales Universitäts-Handbuch. 2d ed. New York: Bowker; Munchen: Verlag Dokumentation, 1976. 2v.

7. David Popenoe, as cited in Sable, op. cit., p. x.

8. University Urban Research Centers. Washington: Urban Institute, 1972.

9. Prepared from data found in the University Urban Research Centers directory.

10. Lynch, Kevin, "Urban Design" in New Encyclopedia Britannica. Macropaedia. Vol. 18. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, 1974, p. 1053.

11. Encyclopedia of Sociology, loc. cit.

12. Hauser, Philip M. and Leo F. Schnore (eds.). The Study of Urbanization. New York: Wiley, 1965, and Schnore, Leo F. (ed.). Social Science and the City: A Survey of Urban Research. New York: Praeger, 1967.

13. Sable, op. cit., p. x.

14. New Encyclopedia Britannica, op. cit., p. 1077.

15. Mumford, Lewis, "City. I. Forms and Functions," in International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. New York: Macmillan and Free Press, 1968, Vol. 2, p. 448.

II.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SCOPE OF URBAN STUDIES

A. Current Sources of Information

Because of the recency of urban studies concerns, an approach to the current literature will be discussed first. The difficulties present for a person attempting to get a grasp of the bibliographic control of the wide scope of interests and concerns of urban studies can be reflected by an examination of the profusion of periodical indexes and abstracts that enable one to approach the subject from various specialized aspects.

Recently a few attempts have been made at providing indexes for a synthesis of these varied sources of information. The following publications, all started in the late 1960s or the early 1970s, have been produced.

Table No. 2

ATTEMPTS AT SYNTHESIS OF URBAN STUDIES LITERATURE

Period of Coverage	Title	Scope	Arrangement
1968-	Ekistics Index (EKIS)	Periodical articles, covers 75 journals, worldwide.	Classified, KWIC, geographical & author indexes.
1973-	Sage Urban Studies Abstracts (SUSA)	Books, parts of books, periodical articles, government documents, theses, ca.122 journals.	Classified, author and subject indexes.
1972-	Urban Affairs Abstracts (UAA)	Periodical and newspaper articles, ca. 350 journals covered.	Classified, author and subject indexes.

Unfortunately, not one of these publications can be considered adequate for the field, nor even all together as a unit. All are uneven in level of approach at indexing, wildly eclectic in selection of titles to index, and often vague about scope and coverage. Not one can be considered a capable synthesis of the major

works of the range of materials included by the field of urban studies.

A search for a "core list" of journals for urban studies revealed nothing. Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory, 1976/77, has no category for urban studies periodicals. They are listed variously under the following subject headings: ANTHROPOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE, COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, HOUSING AND URBAN PLANNING, SOCIOLOGY, etc. It would be near impossible to prepare a single list of urban related periodicals from this directory.

Because of this lack, a simple overlap study was made of the above three indexes. The format of CALL (Current Awareness--Library Literature) studies has been followed. The comparison reveals that the three services cover a total of 416 journal titles and that there is very little overlap in coverage.

Table No. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF COVERAGE AMONG THE SERVICES

Service	No. Titles	Unique to Service	% Unique
UAA	274	226	82
SUSA	140	99	71
EKIS	60	48	80

Table No. 4

OVERLAPS AMONG THE SERVICES*

	No. of Titles
Covered by one service	416
Covered by two services	66
Covered by three services	4

*Appendix A gives a complete list of journals covered by these three services.

It is clear that each service has its own emphasis. Urban Affairs Abstracts is the most eclectic, covering some of the standard urban studies titles, but also including popular works (e.g. Time and Newsweek), as well as many, many local municipal publications (e.g. Alabama Municipal Journal, Municipal Maryland,

Nebraska Municipal Review). Its orientation is primarily toward U.S. local government issues; it is intended for professionals in government--administrators, policy analysts, etc. It also includes many legal journals.

The Sage Urban Studies Abstracts is oriented toward urbanology, urbanization, and urban planning. Its selection of titles leans heavily toward public administration, economics and some of the more scholarly of the social science journals, but it, too, has included journals out of this scope (e.g. Landscape Planning, Sierra Club Bulletin), and also includes a few popular titles (e.g. Nation). Many important titles are missing from its coverage; one cannot consider this publication to be a major source.

The Ekistics Index; Selected Periodical Articles on Human Settlements, is totally inadequate for coverage of the field. Its emphasis is on urban design and technology and it reflects a wide coverage of foreign journal titles. As an approach to foreign periodical literature, however, one must defer to the larger, more comprehensive indexes.

A comparison with the periodical collections of the Columbia University Avery Architectural Library and Harvard's Graduate School of Design Library periodical lists indicate inclusion respectively of only 43 and 118 of the 416 titles on the combined UAA, SUSA and EKIS list. There are large numbers of important titles tha are not covered by any of these three services.

Another major source of importance to urban studies researchers are the Council of Planning Librarians' Exchange Bibliographies:

Council of Planning Librarians. Exchange Bibliography, no. 1- . Monticello, Ill.: The Council, 1958- . Irregular.

These bibliographies have been issued irregularly since 1958. Each is on a specific aspect of city planning, urbanization or related problems. Periodic author, title and numbered cumulation indexes are prepared for the series. The

range of topics is quite wide; the geographical scope varies from strictly local to broad international; the comprehensiveness and quality also vary a great deal. In short, the series is uneven, ranging from excellent to downright embarrassingly bad. On the otherhand, the range of specialized topics concerning the various aspects of urban studies is not likely to be found anywhere else. See the sample below for titles under the keyword "urban" from the 1975-1976 index of CPL bibliographies:

CPL Exchange Bibliography #1069

Urban affairs information, with emphasis on Pennsylvania/Source materials for local government and.... #947.

Urban and environmental movies/A practical guide to... #780.

Urban and regional planning/New publications for planning libraries.... #807.

Urban anthropology: A selected bibliography.... #1003.

Urban anthropology, a research bibliography.... #944-945.

Urban anthropology: Contributions toward the study of American cities/Theory and methods in... #899.

Urban area: New York City/Bibliography on the natural history of an.... #990.

Urban areas, a selected annotated bibliography/Rehabilitation of marginal housing stock in.... #929-930.

Urban areas in the United States/The Black family in.... #808-809.

Urban commodity flows/A bibliography of recent studies of.... #961.

Urban design phenomena/A bibliography of the relationships between social networks and.... #919.

Urban development: A selected bibliography/Ozone depletion in the atmosphere as a result of.... #979.

Urban [illegible]opment: An annotate[illegible]iography/Flood plains a[illegible].. #991.

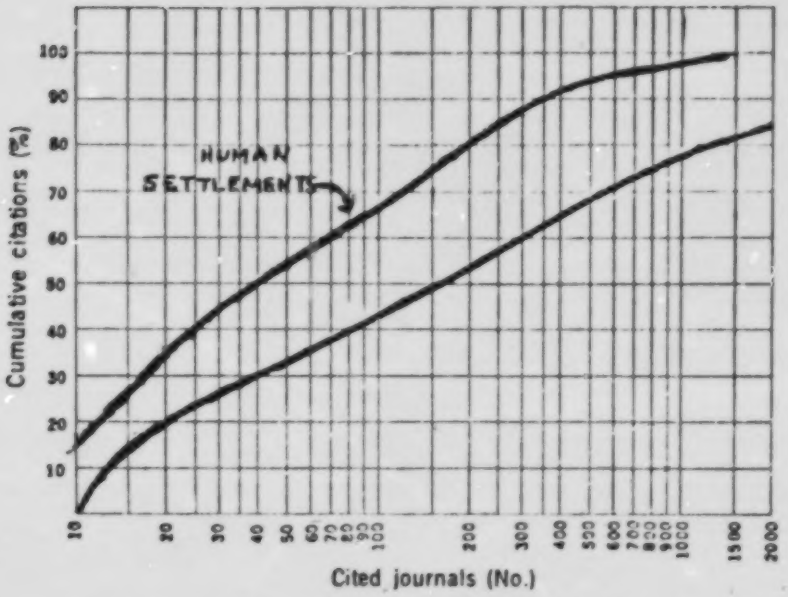
Ur[illegible]nt/Blacks in

[illegible]velo[illegible]bliography in th[illegible]rks on '72-

In March 1976, Gwen Bell of Ekistics presented a citation study paper at the annual Council of Planning Librarians Conference in Washington, D.C.[1] She selected six major journals, plus the Council of Planning Librarians' bibliographies series from 1968 to 1975 and analyzed the journals cited. She ended up with a ranked list of the 121 most cited periodicals from the list of six source journals and CPL bibliographies. Ms. Bell's analysis parallels Bradford's Law; she superimposes her curve on top of Science Citation Index's illustration showing that the first 100 journals account for 65% of the citations.

Diagram No. 3

BELL'S CITATION STUDY OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT JOURNALS



Distribution of citations among cited journals. The lower curve relates to the journals cited in the Scientific Citation Index up to 1969. This curve shows that 152 journals account for about half of all citations and that only 2000 or so journals account for about 84 percent of all citations. (The basis for this was a 3-month sample with one million citations.) The upper curve is based on the data collected between 1968-76 from materials on human settlements. The curve has similar characteristics. 55 journals account for half the citations.

Only 78 of the titles appear in the list of titles compiled from journal coverage by UAA, SUSA, and EKIS. There was not time to make a comparative study of Ms. Bell's 121 most frequently cited titles with other, more comprehensive indexes. A full analysis of the index overlap using the Bell list as a starting point might be very interesting. It might, however, prove fruitless, as one may question her selection of source journals to analyze. The full ranked list of Ms. Bell's journal titles appears in Appendix B.

Since neither of the specialized urban indexes is adequate for this field of study, the researcher must be aware of the coverage of the other periodical indexes of a broader scope. Using the scope diagram shown on page 5, we can list the major subject categories and their related sources of current literature. Many of these overlap other areas within the field. Diagram No. 4 on page 15 gives an overview of the secondary source publications available for each major aspect of urban studies. There are no firm lines of division; interrelationships exist between any nodes of the field as outlined.

Other than the specific city planning and design aspects of urban studies, perhaps the msot fruitful approach to the broader concerns of the field are through the social science and multidisciplinary indexes. Both a summary of the major secondary sources and a charted comparison are given for these secondary sources. This selection gives a near complete coverage of European and North American periodical literature concerning the interdisciplinary social sciences including the broader aspects of urban studies. There is neither time no space to consider the numerous, more specialized indexes indicated in Diagram No. 4 on page 15.

Bibliographie der Wirtschaftswissenschaften. Göttingen: Vanderhoeck & Ruprecht, 1905- . (formerly: Bibliographie der Sozialwissenschaften). Title varies.

Worldwide in scope, including publications in English and European languages and some Slavic and Oriental languages. 73% of the works included are non-German. Emphasis is on economics and public administration. Includes both monograph and periodical literature.

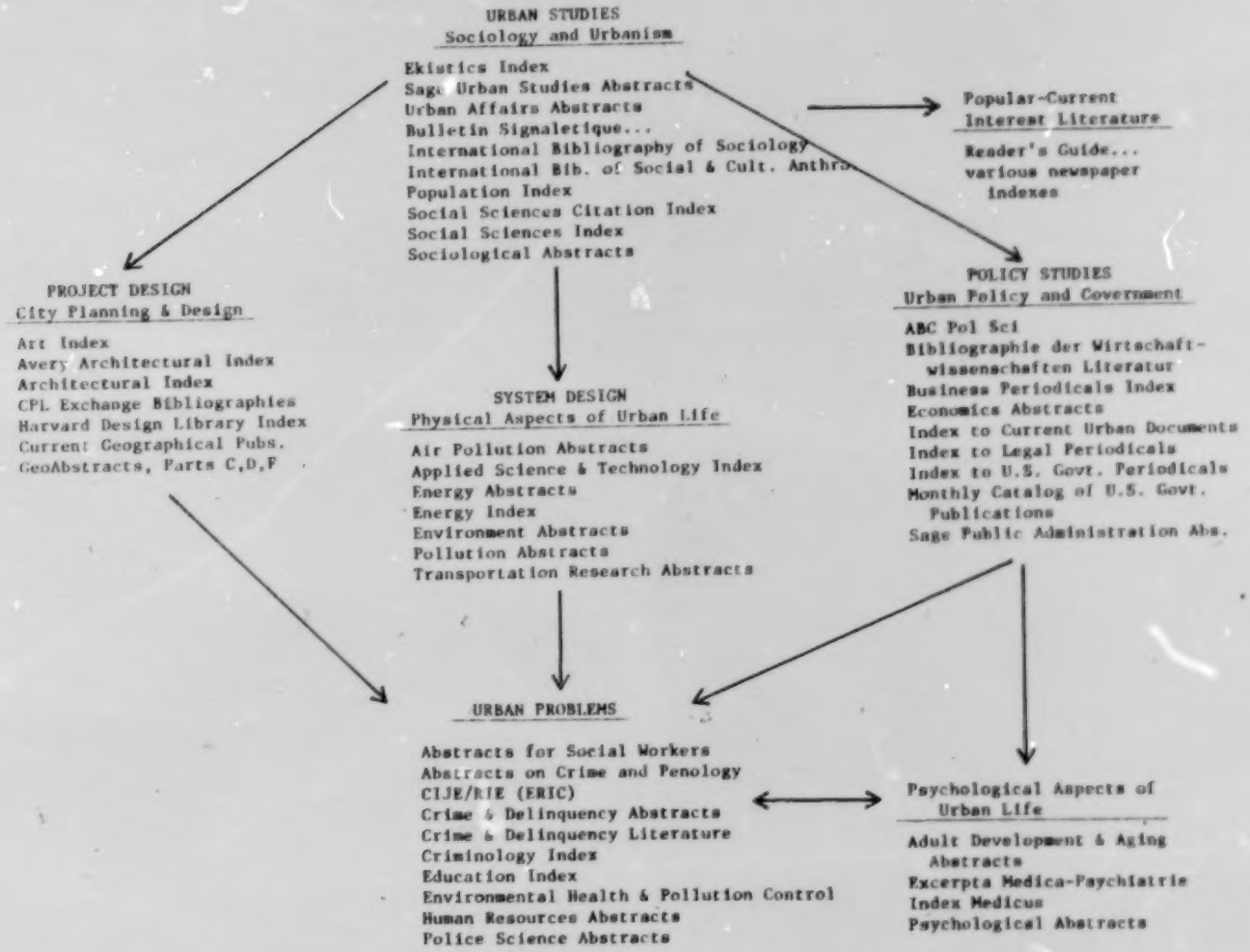
Bulletin Signaletique.... Paris: Centre de Documentation du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1948- . Various title and format changes.

International abstract journal, exhaustive in coverage, surveying more than 5000 periodicals from many countries. Titles are translated into French; abstracts and subject approach are in French. Sections of particular interest to urban studies are: Sociologie-Ethnologie, Science Administratif, and Psychologie-Psychopathologie-Psychiatrie.

Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris. Bibliographie Courante d'Articles de Periodiques Posterieurs a 1944 sur les Problemes Politique,

Diagram No. 4

URBAN STUDIES SUBJECT SCOPE AND CURRENT LITERATURE ACCESS



Economiques et Sociaux. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1968. Annual supplements. International in scope. Selective coverage of periodical articles. About 1/3 are in French, 1/3 in English and 1/3 in other languages. Ca. 2000 periodicals are scanned for inclusion in this publication. Arranged by numerical classification system with English and French schedules.

International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology. London: Tavistock; Chicago: Aldine, 1955- . Annual
Worldwide listing of publications of scientific value in all forms. Covers most branches of anthropology, with physical anthropology the most notable exception. Classified arrangement with author and subject indexes.

International Bibliography of Sociology. London: Tavistock; Chicago: Aldine, 1952- . Annual
Worldwide coverage of publications of scientific value in all forms. No annotations. Detailed classification scheme, with author and subject indexes in both English and French. Includes books, pamphlets, periodical articles and official government publications in many languages, including Slavic and Asian languages.

Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin. New York: PAIS, 1915- . Weekly with periodic cumulations.
A subject listing of current books, pamphlets, periodical articles, and government documents in the fields of political science, economics, law and public affairs. Approximately 1000 periodicals are regularly scanned, but not all articles published in them are listed.

Social Sciences Citation Index. Philadelphia: Institute for Scientific Information, 1973- . 3 issues per year, annual cumulations.
Covers more than 1000 periodicals in political science, law, history, economics, sociology, and other fields of the social sciences. It is the single most important tool for tracing the subject relationship of the social science literature normally separated by time and multiplicity of titles.

Social Sciences Index. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1974- . (formerly: part of Social Sciences and Humanities Index and International Index, 1907-1974). Quarterly, annual cumulations.
Indexes about 200 English language periodicals, including scholarly journals in the social sciences and some general literary and political magazines aimed at an educated readership. Now includes some titles relating to the fields of psychology and health sciences.

Sociological Abstracts. New York: Sociological Abstracts, Inc., 1953- . Six issues per year, annual indexes, occasional larger index cumulations.
Comprehensive coverage of worldwide sociological literature in all forms. Classified arrangement with author and subject indexes.

Table No. 5

COMPARISON OF COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL SCIENCE PERIODICAL INDEXES AND ABSTRACTS

Title	Dates	Scope	Subject Emphasis
Bulletin der Wirtwissenschaften (and predecessor)	1905-	German language subject approach; worldwide in journal title coverage; includes books, periodicals, analytics; selective coverage.	economics public admin.
Bulletin Signaletique... .Sociologie-Ethnologie .Sciences Administratif .Psychologie...	1947-	French language subject approach; worldwide in journal title coverage; exhaustive coverage for periodicals selected.	sociology public admin. psychology
F.N.S.P. Bibliographie Courante d'Articles de Periodiques Posterieurs...	1948-	Classified subject approach with English and French schedules; worldwide in scope; 1/3 in French, 1/3 in English, 1/3 in other languages; selective coverage of 2000 periodicals	political sci. finance sociology
International Bibliography of Social & Cultural Anthropology	1955-	Classified with English and French subject indexes; worldwide in journal title coverage; includes books, periodical articles, some government publications	anthropology
International Bibliography of Sociology	1952-	Classified with English and French subject indexes; worldwide in journal title coverage; includes books, periodical articles, some government publications.	sociology
Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin	1915-	English language subject approach; worldwide coverage of English language works; includes books, periodical articles, pamphlets, government documents; selective.	political sci. economics, law, public affairs sociology
Social Sciences Citation Index	1973-	English language permuterm subject index; worldwide coverage of journals, predominately English language and Western European; periodical articles and citations of any kind.	all social sciences
Social Sciences Index (and predecessors)	1907-	English language subject approach; worldwide English language journals; periodical articles of a scholarly nature.	all social sciences
Sociological Abstracts	1953-	English language subject approach; worldwide coverage of journals in 19 languages; includes periodical articles, conference papers, annuals.	sociology

B. Retrospective Coverage of the Literature

The earliest accumulations of materials on the subject were those of city planning collections that began to be formed in the early 1900s with the establishment of departments of city planning and design in colleges and universities. Harvard University led the way with the first professional library devoted to the subject. Between 1915 and 1935 Harvard published what are now regarded as the earliest specialized bibliographies on city planning in the United States.

Kimball, Theodore. Classified Selected List of References on City Planning. Boston: National Conference on City Planning, 1915. 48p. [1900-1915].

Kimball, Theodore. Manual of Information on City Planning and Zoning, Including References on Regional, Rural and National Planning. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1923. 188p. [1915-1922].

Hubbard, Theodore Kimball and Katherine McNamara. Planning Information Up-To-Date: A Supplement, 1923-1928, to Kimball's Manual of Information... Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1928. 103p. [1923-1927].

McNamara, Katherine. Bibliography of Planning, 1928-1935; A Supplement to Manual of Planning Information, 1928. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1936. 232p. [1928-1935].

These excellent bibliographies cover the literature from 1900 to 1935. They include listings of all types of materials--books, periodical articles, parts of books, pamphlets, government publications, report literature. Each has a classified arrangement with author and subject indexes. The classified body of the works are liberal with cross references whenever useful. The geographical scope is worldwide, but, for the period covered, that basically means American and Western European. Some of the entries include notes. Especially good are the analytics of parts of books. It is important to note that these bibliographies concentrate on the technical and design aspects of city planning and have but brief contact with social and political issues.

Harvard University. The Library of the Graduate School of Design. Catalogue of the Library of the Graduate School of Design. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1968. 44v. 1st Supp. 1968-1970; 2d Supp. 1970-1974.

The recent G. K. Hall reproduction of the catalog of the Library of the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University presents a massive collection for researchers. The basic 44 volume set includes over 140,000 titles of books, pamphlets, bound periodicals and theses dating from 1874 to 1968. It also lists about 1700 periodicals of which 400 are currently being received. The library of the Graduate School of Design is a composite of several libraries that have merged over the years. It combines the libraries of city planning, landscape architecture, and architecture and thus is heavily weighted in materials to support those fields. It was not until the second supplement (1970-1974) that the library acknowledged an expansion of scope to include materials in such fields as behavioral science, social relations, human ecology, communication, natural resources, land use, pollution, conservation and preservation, urban economics, community development and computer applications to the design of buildings. In short, the more recent scope of the library embraces the entire broad field of what is called Urban Studies.

The GSD library catalog includes not only books, pamphlets and theses, but also periodical article analytics. In the basic set, the periodical article references are interfiled with all other titles in a dictionary arrangement. The new supplements prepare a separate volume or section for the periodical analytics. Also, since 1963, indexing of periodicals has been limited to journals not indexed by the H.W. Wilson Company's Art Index. Cross references of sees and see alsos are included as parts of the card catalog. The collection is worldwide in scope.

In summary, one can consider the GSD set to be heavily oriented toward

technical planning, architecture and design, with the more recent social and political aspects of these topics supplementary. Its annual periodical analytic supplements can also be used as current source material.

Columbia University. Avery Architectural Library. Catalog of the Avery Memorial Architectural Library of Columbia University. 2d ed. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1968. 19v. Annual supplements, 1969- .

A second large library collection that is strongly weighted toward the technical aspects of urban design is that of the Avery Memorial Architectural Library at Columbia University. The library was established in 1890; the catalog includes references to all materials in the library, including special collections from the Fine Arts Library of prints, graphic arts and sculpture. The basic set acknowledges 80,000 volumes; the special materials number about 35,000 items.

It is important to understand the AAL meaning of "architecture". It is defined as covering materials on man's primitive habitations, including archeological architecture, to present urban design, including "embellishments of the total environment." The latter phrase includes decorative arts, interior design and city planning and housing.

Basically this is a union catalog of all the books on art and architecture in the Columbia University library system. It has a dictionary arrangement by author and subject, with only selective title entries. Library of Congress subject headings are used with specialized modifications to avoid large numbers of entries under the terms of ART or ARCHITECTURE. Since 1958 the library has announced that its scope also includes "urban design and planning." Despite this, the collection is not strong on the social aspects of urban design. The real strength of this library catalog collection is in the areas of architecture and other technical aspects of city design.

Columbia University. Avery Architectural Library. Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals. 2d ed. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1973. 15v. Supp. 1 (1973-1974), 1975.

The Avery Architectural Library produces its own card index of periodicals in the library. This index, too, has been made available through G. K. Hall publications. The library is especially strong for the periodicals of the crucial architectural period of the late 1800s, however serious indexing did not begin until 1934. Some retrospective indexing on the important early architectural journals has been completed.

The Avery Index has a dictionary arrangement of authors, subjects, places and names of architects. Especially valuable are the latter entries as indexers attempt to include a name entry whenever it is mentioned anywhere in an article. Obituaries are also part of the index. The basic collection includes 362,000 cards representing an index of 375 periodicals. The policy is to index "as thoroughly as possible" all major architectural magazines of the United States, Great Britain and the Commonwealth, South America, France, Spain, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and Scandinavian coun-ries. Japanese journals are indexed if they have English summaries. The index includes only Latin alphabet journals. Coverage is selective with the popular magazines such as House and Garden. One limitation is that book reviews are not indexed.

In summary, the Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals is probably the most comprehensive retrospective periodical index in existence for the field of architecture--architecture being defined in its widest sense. Its major emphasis is, of course, on architecture, architectural history and the design aspects of urban planning.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Library and Information Division. Dictionary Catalog of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Library and Information Division. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1973. 19v. Supplements, 1974, 1975.

From the governmental administration, policy, and regulatory point of view, the collection of the library of the Department of Housing and Urban Development is probably one of the richest in the United States. The library is an amalgamation of three previous libraries: 1) the Federal Housing Administration Library, which was established in 1934, 2) the Public Housing Administration Library which began in 1937, and 3) the Housing and Home Finance Agency Library which began in 1949. These three libraries merged their collections into what is now called the HUD Library. The collection is strong in governmental and regulatory materials on urban affairs and community development and, in addition, has valuable collections of report leterature, (e.g. ca. 30,000 HUD sponsored research and development project reports, and ca. 20,000 Comprehensive Planning Reports on Model City projects). The library also includes federal, state, local, and foreign documents on urban environment and even a slide collection.

The major part of the catalog has a dictionary arrangement of author, title and subject. HUD has recently developed its own "Urban Vocabulary" thesaurus for subject indexing. The Comprehensive Planning Reports are listed separately by accession number with KWOC indexes for states, and KWIC indexes for more specific geographical area and titles. Document delivery in microfiche form is available for these publications from the National Technical Information Service. Main entries for the HUD periodical collection are given, but not analyzed or indexed.

The set appears to be supplemented annually. The only interim updates, if they can be called that, is HUD's Housing and Planning References, a semi-

monthly listing of books and major periodical articles received by the library. The publication is intended for current awareness only; it is never cumulated or indexed.

California. University, Berkeley. Library. Subject Catalog of the Institute of Governmental Studies Library. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1971. 26v.

Another library catalog collection that is strong in materials on public administration and planning is that of the Institute of Governmental Studies Library of the University of California, Berkeley. The subject catalog of this library has been published; it covers the period from 1918 to 1970. Included are over 760,000 cards for 320,000 pamphlets, books, government documents and periodicals. The real strength of this collection is in the non-book materials. 285 periodical titles are analyzed, and this retrospective set includes those that have ceased. Included is a list of the subject headings used in the list of titles analyzed.

The catalog covers a wide range of official and scholarly information on all aspects of public administration. City, county and state publications from all parts of the United States are well represented. Subject areas covered include administration, finance, taxation, budgets, city, county and regional planning, criminology, police science, metropolitan problems, welfare, minorities, transportation and traffic, public health and school administration.

As mentioned previously, there is only a subject approach to this guide, but the list of 2000 subject headings that are unique to IGSL are included to aid the user. There is undoubtedly some overlap with HUD's collection, but each has substantial collections that are unique to their own libraries.

A London Bibliography of the Social Sciences. London: London School of Economics and Political Science, 1931. Supplements, 1934-1975. 33v.

The major social science collections in Great Britain are represented in

the London Bibliography of the Social Sciences. Principle among these collections are the libraries of the London School of Economics, the British Library of Political and Economic Science and the Edward Fry Library of International Law.

The bibliography consists primarily of books and government publications arranged alphabetically by subject, using subject headings that are for the most part identical with those of the Library of Congress. The list of subject headings used is printed in each set of supplements. Geographical scope includes both Western and Eastern European works. Perhaps the major weakness of this work is the lack of an author index since 1936, and the entry format which excludes the publisher's name. Other than being particularly strong in representation of European works, the London bibliography has important collections concerning economics, law and politics.

There are a number of smaller, sometimes specialized, bibliographies which provide good, selective coverage of particular aspects of urban studies. As might be expected, these bibliographies usually emphasize a particular aspect of the field. Space doesn't permit listing them all, but a sample of the more recent and most notable publications for each of several areas is given:

City and Regional Planning

Bestor, George C. and Holway R. Jones. City Planning Bibliography: A Basic Bibliography of Sources and Trends. 3d ed. New York: American Society of Civil Engineers, 1972. 518p. index. [This is considered to be one of the best in the field of city planning].

Branch, Melville C. Comprehensive Urban Planning; A Selected Bibliography With Related Materials. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1970. 477p.

Golany, Gideon. New Towns Planning and Development: A World-Wide Bibliography. Washington: Urban Land Institute, 1973. 256p. (ULI Research report 20).

London. University. Centre for Urban Studies. Land Use Planning and Social Science; A Selected Bibliography: Literature on Town and Country Planning and Related Social Studies in Great Britain, 1930-1963. London: The Centre, 1964. 44p.

Social, Governmental, and Political Aspects of Urban Studies

Bell, Gwen, Edwina Randall and Judith E. R. Roeder. Urban Environments and Human Behavior: An Annotated Bibliography. Stroudsburg, Pa.: Hutchinson & Ross, 1973. 271p.

Government Affairs Foundation. Metropolitan Communities: A Bibliography, With Special Emphasis Upon Government and Politics. Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1957. 392p.

Halasz, D. (ed.). Metropolis: A Select Bibliography of Administrative and Other Problems in Metropolitan Areas Throughout the World. The Hague: Nijhoff, 1967. [For non-U.S. and Canadian references; primarily European emphasis.]

Meyer, Jon K. Bibliography on the Urban Crisis: The Behavioral, Psychological, and Sociological Aspects of the Urban Crisis. Chevy Chase, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health, 1969. 452p. (U.S. Public Health Service Publication no. 1948).

Wallace, Rosemary H. International Bibliography and Reference Guide on Urban Affairs. Ramsey, N. J.: Ramsey-Wallace, 1966. 92p.

Urban Affairs in Developing Countries

Breese, Gerald William. Urban Southeast Asia: A Select Bibliography of Accessible Research Reports and Related Materials on Urbanism and Urbanization in Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. New York: Asia Society, Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group, 1973.

Brode, John. The Process of Modernization: An Annotated Bibliography on the Sociocultural Aspects of Development. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1969.

Brunn, Stanley D. Urbanization in Developing Countries; An International Bibliography. East Lansing, Mich.: Latin American Studies Center and the Center for Urban Affairs, Michigan State University, 1971. 693p. (Latin American Studies Center Research Report, 8)

Hanna, William John. Urban Dynamics in Black Africa; An Interdisciplinary Approach. Chicago: Aldine, Atherton, 1971. 390p.

Simms, Ruth P. Urbanization in West Africa; A Review of Current Literature. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press, 1965. 109p.

Vaughan, Denton R. Urbanization in Twentieth Century Latin America; A Working Bibliography. Austin: Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas at Austin, 1970. 122p.

The number and sources of other, even more specialized, but related bibliographies available is staggering. Interesting special aspects such as human

migration patterns, social stratification patterns, studies of community power structure, cross-cultural urban life, suburbia, as well as the urban aspects of education, environment, and anthropology abound.

Chicorel, Marietta (ed.). Chicorel Index to Urban Planning and Environmental Design. New York: Chicorel Publishing Co., 1975. 2v.

The recent two volume Chicorel Index is meant to list books, government publications, and pamphlets by subject categories concerning urban planning and environmental design. Its scope extends from air pollution to zoning with emphasis on planning and design even though there is some attention to cultural and social aspects of urban life. Entries are listed by subject heading and may be repeated under as many as 13 different categories. The subject categories are not well defined and there is a lack of an index. Because of these features, the Chicorel index must be considered to be of limited usefulness.

Despite the range of materials and bibliographies available, no complete study guide to research in urban studies could be located. Some control is offered through Besterman's World Bibliography of Bibliographies and the H.W. Wilson Company's Bibliographic Index. Entries under "City Planning", "Sociology, Urban", "Urban Renewal", and "Urbanization" in the Bibliographic Index have been steadily growing over the past 18 to 20 years. The following table has been prepared to show the number of entries in this work under four of the major subject headings concerning urban studies at 3-year intervals, over a period of 19 years. [Note: The 1956-1959 period includes four years; this is the manner in which BI is cumulated.] Data for 1976 is incomplete and for 1977 is unavailable so the triennial period after 1974 is not included.

The table is somewhat misleading in that it doesn't reflect the large increase in the number of additional, more specialized, subject categories assigned to the various aspects of urban studies over this period. If one could consider

the vast range of new subjects, the 35% production of titles published since 1971 would probably be much higher.

Table No. 6

NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN BIBLIOGRAPHIC INDEX

BI Volumes for years including:	Subject Headings "City Planning"	"Sociology, Urban"	"Urban Renewal"	"Urbanization"	TOTAL (N)	(%)
1956-59	26	0	0	1	27	4
1960-62	39	1	1	3	44	7
1963-65	55	6	8	9	78	12
1966-68	48	13	13	12	86	13
1969-71	103	30	25	31	189	29
1972-74	139	36	17	41	233	35
TOTAL					657	100

C. Government Publications, Research and Report Literature

One of the major attributes of urban studies is that it necessarily involves government action. Rich sources of information on administration, regulation, legislation, etc. can be located through public documents. An example of the range of topics covered by government publications is shown below with a sample page from the Cumulative Index to the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications.

urban -
affairs -
and housing, coordinated programs (62) 21847
selected readings (67) 8200
study -
authorization, reports (68) 4837; (69) 4050; (70) 5242
expenses, reports (67) 4594, 4625; (69) 4047; (70) 3934
agglomeration and its meaning for rural people, analysis (66) 13263
air, 1957-64 trend of suspended particulates (68) 9681
America -
and Federal system (70) 4
goals and problems, hearing (68) 3533
goals and problems, materials, comm (67) 14921
learned and lessons appl
11494

(71) 2324
expansion, problems and needs, conference papers (63) 14042
family of four persons, 3 standards of living (69) 5895
functions, local and areawide performance (64) 15783
gardens, growing ornamentals (71) 10301
ghettos, role of Federal Government in development of small business interprises, hearing (68) 15546
print additional copies, report (68) 17167
growth and water regimen (61) 14976
growth, effect on streamflow regimen of Permanente Creek, Santa Clara County, Calif. (64) 18139
growth proble (address) (61) 9270
highways, location, and design, hear 15543A
hous 's (67) 11205
h 80's, analysis and
2548
97

Listed below are the most important sources to consult. Some overlap is found with the selective coverage in some of the periodical indexes, but such access must be considered incomplete.

United Nations publications

UNDEX: United Nations Documents Index. New York: United Nations Library, 1950- . (Series A: Subject Index; Series B: Country Index; Series C: List of Documents). Title varies.

United States government publications (including local)

Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1895- . Monthly, annual indexes.

Cumulative Subject Index to the Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications, 1900-1971. Washington & Inverness: Carrollton Press, 1973. 15v.

Index to U.S. Government Periodicals; a Computer-Generated Guide to... Selected Titles by Author and Subject. Chicago: Infordata International, 1974- .

Index to Current Urban Documents. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1972- Quarterly with annual cumulations.

France - Official Publications

France. Bibliographie de la France. Supp. F: Publication Officielles. Paris, 1950- .

Plus, other publications with more selective subject titles.

Germany - Official Publications

Deutsche Bibliographie; Verzeichnis Amtlicher Druckschriften. Frankfurt am Main: Buchhändler-Vereinigung, 1957- . [Includes German Federal Republic and West Berlin.]

Great Britain and Canada - Official Publications

Canada. Canadian Government Publications Catalogue. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1953- . Title and publisher vary.

Great Britain. Catalogue of Government Publications. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1922- . Title varies.

There are many other guides to foreign and international government publications; the above list can be considered as a starting point.

Research and development report literature is always that elusive kind of material, difficult to access and even more difficult to secure. Some of the

more well known sources of British, Canadian and American report literature is listed below:

Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. Urban and Regional References/Urbaines et Regionales. Ottawa, .

Government Reports Announcements. Springfield, Va.: National Technical Information Service, 1946- .

Government Reports Index. Springfield, Va.: National Technical Information Service, 1965- .

Quarterly Digest of Urban and Regional Research. Urbana: University of Illinois, Bureau of Planning, 1954- . Title varies.
Lists research projects, both completed and in progress, in the United States and Canada.

Town Planning Institute, London. Planning Research; A Register of Research of Interest to Those Concerned With Town and Country Planning. 1st - 3d eds. London, 1961-1968. 3v.

D. Review Literature and Current Awareness Sources

There is only one publication devoted exclusively to reviewing the literature of urban studies.

Urban Affairs Annual Review. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1966- .

Each issue is devoted to a special topic with the usual series of chapters covering the literature on various aspects of that topic. It is highly selective in approach, but the volumes appear to be of uneven quality.

Other sources of review literature have to be approached through the review periodicals and annuals of each discipline. The following is representative for sociology; other disciplines will also have sources of critical reviews.

American Journal of Sociology. Chicago: University of Chicago, 1895- . Bimonthly.
One of the two most-cited sociology journals. Contains 175-200 critical, signed reviews of medium length each year. Section on reviews transferred to Contemporary Sociology, 1972- .

American Sociological Review. New York: American Sociological Association, 1936- . Bimonthly.
Up to 1971 ASA sought to review all books of sociological nature and in related fields having special relevance to sociology. Now continued by Contemporary Sociology, 1972- .

L'Annee Sociologique. Paris: Alcan, 1895-1925; Presses Universitaires de France, 1948- .
More than half of this publication is devoted to a selective survey of significant literature of sociology. International in scope, but emphasis on French works.

Annual Review of Sociology. Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews, 1975-
A new annual review publication for sociology. Follows format of other publications in the annual review series.

British Journal of Sociology. London: London School of Economics and Political Science, 1950- . Quarterly.
Includes two to four review articles per issue, plus 75 to 100 critical reviews per year of important new works.

Contemporary Sociology; A Journal of Reviews. Washington, D.C.: American Sociological Association, 1972- . Bimonthly.
Highly selective in choice of books to review. Concentrates on longer, more thoughtful reviews from the more significant books.

Current Sociology/La Sociologie Contemporaine. Paris: Mouton, 1952- .
Issued three times annual, each devoted to a special topic. Provides trend reports and annotated bibliographies. International in scope.

Institut de Sociologie Revue. Brussels: Universite Libre, Institut de Sociologie, 1920- . Quarterly.
Reviews about 4000 items per year.

Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie. Cologne: Westdeutscher Verlag, 1949- . Quarterly.
Critical reviews of 150-200 monographs per year.

Current awareness services can be found most readily through the automated accesses to the literature to be discussed later in this paper. There are, however, a number of printed sources, most notable being the following:

ABC Pol Sci; Advance Bibliography of Contents: Political Science and Government. Santa Barbara, Calif.: American Bibliographical Center, Clio Press, 19 - .
A worldwide bibliographical guide to current literature on the study of politics and sociology. Includes urban studies.

Current Contents--Behavioral, Social and Educational Sciences. Philadelphia: Institute for Scientific Information, 1969.
A weekly publication providing the tables of contents of over 900 periodicals in the social and behavioral sciences. Coverage is worldwide. No subject index.

Environmental Periodicals Bibliography. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Environmental Studies Institute, International Academy at Santa Barbara, 1972- .
A bi-monthly replication of the table of contents pages from 260 American and foreign periodicals dealing with environmental studies.

Librarians find that additional sources of current awareness can be found through appropriate checklists of acquisition of the major urban affairs and planning libraries, notably those of the Council of Governments in Metropolitan Washington, the Institute of Government Library of the University of North Carolina, the Municipal Reference Library in Seattle and the Joint Reference Library in Chicago. The latter is a collection serving five major planning associations: American Public Works Association, American Society of Planning Officials, International Personnel Management Association, Municipal Finance Officers Association, and the Public Administration Service.

Footnotes

1. Unpublished xerox copy of conference report. To be published in April 1977: Bell, Gwen, "Periodical Literature on Human Settlements: Evaluation and Recommendations," American Institute of Planners. Journal. Vol. 43 (1977).

III.
URBAN STUDIES CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

Various approaches to developing classification schemes for the logical and/or physical control of urban literature have been tried. There is always the decision of whether to create a new scheme or to adopt and/or adapt one of the standard universal classification schemes already bieng used by libraries.

The earliest large collections of materials relating to what is now called urban studies were the city planning and design libraries. They have used a variety of approaches, beginning with the Pray and Kimball classification scheme for the city planning collection at Harvard in 1913. There have also been some attempts at logical classification to aid automatic retrieval applications. A few of the more well-known approaches will be reviewed here; a more complete, but dated, survey of classification schemes for city planning can be found in the Council of Planning Librarians' Exchange Bibliography No.9.

A. Pray, James Sturgis and Theodora Kimball. City-Planning; A Comprehensive Analysis of the Subject, Arranged for the Classification of Books, Plans, Photographs, Notes and Other Collected Material, With Alphabetic Subject Index. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1913.

The Pray and Kimball scheme was developed to use with the city planning collection of the library of Harvard's School of Landscape Architecture in 1913. It was probably the first comprehensive systematic scheme setting forth the scope and varied character of that field. Their use of the term "city planning" signified "the intelligent control and guidance of the physical conformation, growth, and alteration of cities, towns, or considerable parts thereof, considered in their entirety," a definition which they took from Frederick Law

Olmstead, Chairman of the National Conference of City Planning. Though limited at the time to this rather narrow definition, the authors allowed for expansion of the scheme from time to time to accomodate the growth of the field. They fully recognized the interdisciplinary nature of their work but took the approach of the city plan as a whole, which, they claim, allows for "the directions of approach...of the municipal official, the business administrator, the civil engineer, the sanitary expert, the transportation engineer, the housing reformer, the architect, the landscape architect" as well as the representatives of "other special services." There is thus an attempt to indicate relationships between the special parts of the whole field. The authors admit a compromise between theoretical organization of the subject and an arrangement guided by the existing materials.

Pray and Kimball decided to tie their work to the Library of Congress classification scheme which had been adopted for the School of Landscape Architecture library as a whole. Sub-divisions to the LC NA section on architecture were devised: an NAB schedule for Landscape Architecture and an NAC schedule for City Planning. It was recognized that all other materials not appropriate to these subjects would go into the relevant LC classes, e.g. Land and Housing, HD; Transportation, HE; Public Health, RA, etc. Geographic sub-division is provided by using the Library of Congress tables.

The part of the scheme on state and national planning was expanded by Comey and McNamara in 1937 to give a far more comprehensive system for filing the material.[1] A recent update of these two older schedules, with a combined subject index, was prepared in 1973 by Caroline Shillaber, librarian of the Harvard Graduate School of Design.[2] Shillaber adheres to the same suggested use of NAB and NAC prefixes to the schedule numbers so that it can be used in conjunction

with the Library of Congress scheme.

In order to allow some meaningful comparison, examples showing the "urban renewal" section of each scheme will be shown throughout this discussion of classification schemes. Thus, the table below indicates Shillaber's latest version of the Harvard schedule for the section on urban renewal. The entries can be prefixed either by NAB (for landscape architecture) or by NAC (for city planning).

	URBAN RENEWAL. EFFECTS OF CHANGE IN TYPE OF OCCUPANCY. BLIGHTED (GRAY) AREAS. REHABILITATION. RELOCATION. DEPRESSED AREAS
1613	General
1613.01	Statistics
1613.02	Administration
1613.03	Technical procedure
1613.1	Neighborhood conservation
1613.2	Community development and renewal
1613.3	Financial considerations
1613.4	Social considerations
1613.5	Programs. Model cities. Slum clearance, See 1704
1613.9	Arguments against
1616	House moving. Moving buildings
1618	Relocation of cities
1619	Minority and racial problems
1620	Legislation. Zoning. Ordinances. Regulations. Maps. City extensions. (Zoning administration, 766; Zoning legislation, 765.)
1622	Rural zoning
1623	Zoning - Court decisions

B. U.S. Library of Congress. Classification.... Washington, D.C., 1910- .

The Library of Congress classification schedule itself is comprehensive enough to cover the varied multidisciplinary aspects of the topic, but each aspect of the subject has to be treated under a number of different classes. Of interest for urban studies are the following classes:

C Auxiliary sciences of history
D History and topography (except America)
E History and topography (America) - U.S.
F History and topography (America)
G Geography and anthropology

H Social sciences (economics and sociology)
J Political science
L Education
Q Science
S Agriculture (plant and animal industry)
T Technology (including engineering, road construction, etc.)

As mentioned above in section B, this schedule can be expanded with other schemes or modified loca-ly to handle very large collections. The value of using the Library of Congress schedule for small or more strictly specialized urban studies or city planning libraries may be more limited. The LC scheme doesn't have the detail that can be noted in the Shillaber example. Some indication of the interdisciplinary problems can be noted in the number and variety of see references for the HT schedule for urban populations:

HT COMMUNITIES. CLASSES. RACES HT

Urban groups. The city. Urban sociology.
History.
By country—Continued.
129 South America, A-Z.
131 Europe.
133 Great Britain.
135 France.
137 Germany.
145 Other, A-Z.
147 Asia, A-Z.
148 Africa, A-Z.
149 Australia and Pacific islands, A-Z.
150 The international city (Projects).
151 **General works. "The city problem."**
153 General special.
155 Minor. Addresses, essays, lectures.
Special topics.
City planning, *see* NA 9000-9425.
Garden cities. "The city beautiful."
Residence cities and suburbs, e. g. Letchworth; most of the general works are classified here. For model industrial villages, *see* HD 7520-7530.
161 General works.
164 By country, A-Z.
165 By city, A-Z.
169 Territory.
Housing, *see* HD 7285-7390, NA 7511-7530.
Slums, *see* HV 4023-4470.
Settlements, *see* HV 4175-4320.
Public works, *see* HD 4421-4730, TD 21-124.
Public buildings, *see* JS 201-208, NA 4201-4384, NA 4430-4437.
Streets, *see* HE 369-373.
Parks, *see* SB 481-485.
Municipal industries, *see* HD 4421-4730.
Municipal art, *see* NA 9000-9245.
201 City population.
For statistics, *see* HB 3101-3370.
206 Children in cities.
Education, *see* LC 5101-5150.
Playgrounds, *see* GV 421-433.
Cf. HT 281, Recreation, amusements.
Juvenile delinquency, *see* HV 9051-9230.
215 Immigration.
221 Race question in cities.

HT COMMUNITIES. CLASSES. RACES HT

Urban groups. The city. Urban sociology.
Special topics—Continued.
City charities, *see* HV 1-518.
Police, *see* HV 7901-8025.
City hygiene, *see* RA.
231 Effect of city life.
Liquor problem, *see* HV 5001-5720.
Markets, *see* HF 5470-5475.
Removal of waste, *see* TD 511-1015.
Sewerage, *see* RA 585; TD 511-780.
Water supply, *see* RA 591-596; TD 201-500.
251 Mental and moral life.
255 City and culture.
City and education, *see* LC 5101-5140.
265 City morals.
Cf. HQ 101-440, Prostitution.
HV 6177, Cities and crime.
(271) City and religion, "The city church," *see* BV 637.
281 **Recreation. Amusements.**
Prefer GV.
Cf. HT 206, Children in cities.
Political significance.
Municipal government, *see* JS.
Municipal corruption, *see* JS 231; HV 6310.
Municipal finance, *see* HJ 9000-9698.
Civic reform, *see* JS.
321 **The city as an economic factor.**
325 City promotion.
Cf. HF 5191.M3, Advertising by municipalities.
The city as a social factor, *see* HT 151-155.
By country, *see* HT 123-143.
Cf. HN 51-940, Social history.
351 **Suburban cities and towns.**
Mostly in preceding classes.
361 **City and country.**
For statistical studies, *see* HB 1961-2000.
371 Growth of cities.
381 Movement to the country.

C. Dewey, Melvil. Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index. 18th ed. Lake Placid Club, New York: Forest Press of Lake Placid Club Education Foundation, 1971.

The Dewey Decimal System, though the most widely used classification system in U.S. libraries, has the same problems as that of the Library of Congress--the range of multi-disciplinary subjects relating to urban studies that cut across many parts of the schedule. Basically, the social aspects of urban studies are handled by the 300, social science, section and city planning itself by the 700 section for art and architecture. The physical planning aspects were rather poorly handled until recent editions of Dewey which have now greatly expanded the 711 civic art section and include the various kinds, elements, levels and regions of planning. Note below a summary from the 18th edition of Dewey on the 711 class and a part of the relative index covering urban subjects.

Classification Schedule

711	*Civic and landscape art*	711
.4	**Local community (City) plans and planning**	
.409	Historical and geographical treatment	
	Class here specific cities	
►	711.41–711.43 Specific types of plans	
	Class comprehensive works in 711.4; plans and planning for specific cities in 711.409	
.41	Plans based on street patterns	
	Examples: gridiron, radial, studied irregularity plans	
.42	Plans based on topography and climate	
.43	Plans based on size	
	Villages, small and large cities, metropolitan areas	
.45	Plans based on function	
	Examples: cities serving primarily as governmental, industrial, residential centers	
.5	**Specific kinds of areas**	
.55	Functional	
	For religious center areas, see 711.56, cultural and educational areas, 711.57, residential areas, 711.58, parking areas, 711.73	
.551	Civic, administrative, governmental	
.552	Commercial, transportation, industrial	
.554	Agricultural	
.555	Medical center	
.556	Prison and reformatory	
.557	Hotel, restaurant, trailer-park	
.558	Recreational	
	Examples: parks, playgrounds, theater districts	
.56	Religious center	
.57	Cultural and educational	
	Areas for libraries, museums, colleges and universities, other schools	
.58	Residential	
	Urban, suburban, rural areas	
	Including apartment-house districts	
	For housing renewal, see 711.59	
.59	Redevelopment of slums and blighted areas	
	Including housing renewal	

Relative Index

Urban
- areas
  - civic art 711.58
  - regional subj. trmt. *area*–173 2
- children
  - psychology 155.456 72
  - rearing home econ. 649.167 2
- communities
  - **sociology** 301.36
- development depts.
  - pub. admin. 350.086
    - central govts. 351.086
      - U.S. govts.
        - **federal** 353.85
        - **states** 353.9
    - local govts. 352.946
- districts
  - **local govt. admin.** 352.008
- environments
  - ed. soc. 370.193 48
  - psychology 155.942
- lands
  - economics
    - conservation & use 333.77
    - sale & rental 333.337
  - govt. control
    - **law** 346.046 77
      - spec. jur. 346.3–.9
- municipalities
  - **local govt. admin.** 352.008
- parishes
  - local Christian church 254.22
- students
  - education 371.967 2
- transportation
  - **commerce** 388.4
  - **govt. control** 350.878 4
    - *s.a. spec. levels of govt.*
  - **law** 343.098
    - spec. jur. 343.3–.9

s.a. City

Attempts at special expansion of sections of Dewey for city planning collections have been made--notably the 711 section on civic art. The University of North Carolina Department of City and Regional Planning Library has developed a mixed notation for comprehensive coverage of the planning subjects within the 711 section. This North Carolina system has been adopted by a number of planning departments of U.S. city governments.[3]

D. Universal Decimal Classification. English ed., 4th ed. London: British Standards Institution, 1975.

Probably the most ambitious use of the Universal Decimal Classification system for urban studies and planning collections is that of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development library. This library is said to be "among the few libraries in the United States that use the Universal Decimal Classification."[4] The HUD Library is the result of a merger of three different federal libraries and it has had to modify the UDC where necessary to suit its special needs. It has made valuable use of UDC's special faceted expansion capabilities to cover specialized topics. Note below the use of the colon [:] sub-divisions for the 728.1 classes of UDC as used by HUD:

UDC Schedule

728 RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS. HOUSING. DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.
Cf. 725.17; 725.56; 726.9
.1 — Dwellings. Housing (architectural aspect)
Cf. 331.83; 333.32; 334.1
.2 Blocks. Tenements. Multi-family dwellings
.22 Blocks of flats. Apartment houses
.222 Larger blocks with 10 or more flats
.224 Smaller blocks with less than 10 flats
.226 Apartment houses. *Cf.* 728.4/.54
.3 Houses. Single-family dwellings. *Cf.* 728.6/.8
728.31 Terraced houses
.34 Semi-detached houses
.37 Detached houses. Urban villas. *Cf.* 728.8
.4 Rest homes, houses of societies or unions. Residential clubs, institutes. Clubhouses
.5 Hotels. Inns. *Cf.* 725.7
Hospices. Students' Youth hostels
[illegible]l architecture

HUD Schedule

728 Architecture, Domestic
728 Operation Breakthrough
728.333 Home ownership
728.333 Home ownership vs. rent
728.392 Family living requirements
728.392 House size
728.392 Room sizes
728.392 Space considerations
728:551.5 Architecture and climate
728.1 Church and social problems (in housing)
728.1 Federal housing programs
728.1 Housing
728.1 Hou[illegible]apped
728.[illegible]

728.1:325 Minority groups -- Housing
728.1 :325.3 Housing -- Indians
728.1 :333.63 Rental housing
728.1 :336.18 Local housing authorities
728.1 :336.18 Public housing
728.1 :336.18 Public housing projects
728.1 :336.18 State aided housing programs
728.1 :336.18 :744 Public housing films
728.1:338 Limited dividend housing
728.1:338 Nonprofit housing organizations
728.1:347 H[illegible]

The UDC is also used by a number of foreign libraries with special collections on planning and urban studies, notably those of the Association for Planning and Regional Construction in London and the International Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation in Rotterdam.

E. Glidden, Sophia Hall and Dorothy Marchus. A Library Classification for Public Administration Materials. Chicago: Public Administration Service and the American Library Association, 1942.

Another widely used classification scheme for urban studies libraries is one known as the "Anderson-Glidden" scheme originally developed in 1928 for a political science collection. The expansion of this scheme by Glidden and Marchus in 1942 to accomodate works in the field of governmental activities and public administration has taken note of the subjects concerning welfare, relief, housing and planning. The example shown below is disappointing in its lack of expansion for urban renewal (i.e. municipal improvements), but perhaps this is a reflection of its age.

7 **City Planning** (mt) Metropolitan planning
- 700 City planning agencies
  - 7024 Police power *see also* J9
  - 7025 Eminent domain Excess condemnation
- 71 Cities and towns Types of cities
  - 711 Commercial
  - 712 Industrial
  - 714 Residential
    - 7141 Suburbs
    - 7142 Resorts
    - 7143 Garden cities
- 72 Pattern of city growth Evolution of the city *see also* B836
  - 721 Decentralization of cities
    - 7213 Blighted areas Rehabilitation of blighted areas *see also* XA37
- 73 Architectural control *see also* X23, XA23

Civic centers, *see* X211

- 75 Neighborhood planning
- 78 Municipal improvements
  - 7809 Improvement associations

This scheme is presently being used by some of the largest planning libraries in the United States, notably by the U.S. Census Bureau Library (now the U.S. Social and Economic Statistics Administration Library) in Washington, D.C., the Joint Reference Library (American Society of Planning Officials) in Chicago, the Chicago Municipal Reference Library and the Tennessee State Planning Commission Library.[5] The revised scheme is especially good for public administration collections. Notation is decimal and geographic sub-divisions are provided.

F. National League of Cities. The NLC/UCSM Library Classification System: Index for an Urban Studies Collection. Washington, D. C.: National League of Cities/United States Conference of Mayors, 1970.

The NLC/UCSM classification scheme is the most recent attempt at organization of urban studies materials. It has a decimal notation system and an alphabetical subject index. The scheme was devised as a theoretical outline of the subject area before being used to actually classify works. "The subjects were outlined for their own values. No attempt was made to fit the plan to a theoretical notation; the object was rather to make the notation fit the subject matter."[6] As far as I could tell, this scheme is not very widely used. Indeed, the scheme lacks the detail and comprehensiveness of the older designs already mentioned. It must be regarded as a less optimum choice for a library embarking on choice of a classification system.

402	Housing
.1	Urban Renewal
403	Planning Studies and Surveys and Forecasts
.1	Demographic
.2	Land Use and Subdivision
.3	Economic
.4	Transportation
.5	Other

One interesting side aspect of classification schemes is the attempt to control regional and geographic approaches to the literature. Specificity of indexing causes difficulties when one is interested in an entire region, regardless of level. Various hierarchical classification schemes are thus being developed for special access to literature by region. Most of these schemes are designed for automated retrieval of information and will thus be discussed in a later section.

Summary

The classification schemes now used most widely are for the most part expansions of the more universal schemes of LC and Dewey, including expansion of the UDC which is itself an expansion of Dewey. Some smaller, specialized libraries have found the specialized Glidden-Marchus guide to be useful.

Footnotes

1. Comey, Arthur C. and Katherine McNamara. State and National Planning; an Analysis of the Subject Arranged with Particular Reference to the Classification of Library Material; With Alphabetic Subject Index. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1937.

2. Shillaber, Caroline. A Library Classification for City and Regional Planning: A Revision of Pray and Kimball's City Planning Classification of 1913. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1973.

3. Anderson, David C. and Holway R. Jones, "Planning Classifications, Subject Headings and Definitions: An Annotated List," Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography, No. 9. 1959, p. 8.

4. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Library and Information Division. Dictionary Catalog of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Library and Information Division. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1973, preface.

5. Ibid., p. 4.

6. National League of Cities. The NLC/UCSM Library Classification System: Index for an Urban Studies Collection. Washington, D. C.: National League of Cities/United States Conference of Mayors, 1970, preface.

IV.

URBAN STUDIES THESAURI & LANGUAGE CONTROL

Subject access vocabulary control of urban studies has developed primarily from expansions and selections of terminologies used for many subject fields involved. In 1959, David C. Anderson and Holway R. Jones of the Council of Planning Librarians, as part of Exchange Bibliography No. 9, gave a short analysis of subject heading vocabularies then in use with some discussion of their relative values. Since that time, specialized vocabularies have been prepared for both manual and automated retrieval systems. The relative merits of the most important of the subject heading systems are discussed below. In order to provide a single point of comparison, the topic of urban renewal or urban redevelopment has again been selected for comparative purposes. This topic embraces all three major aspects of urban studies--political, social and technical.

A. U.S. Library of Congress. Subject Headings. 8th ed. Washington, D.C., 1975.

The value of the Library of Congress list is in its sheer comprehensiveness of all subjects. Its most awkward defect in i1 what appears to be a reluctance to update outmoded terminology that has been used for many years. Thus URBAN RENEWAL and URBANIZATION exist, but city planning is still cumbersomely treated under CITIES AND TOWNS - PLANNING.

Recognition of the need for dealing with urban studies subjects was apparent in 1936 when the U.S. National Resources Committee prepared a mimeographed Classified Guide to Material in the Library of Congress Covering Urban

Community Development; A Reference Classification of Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogues of the Library of Congress. A copy of this report could not be secured at UCB, but Anderson and Jones suggested that a revision "would be a valuable contribution to researchers and others using planning and urbanism material in libraries which have adopted the L.C. system,...even in its present form it is suggestive of the richness of the Library of Congress collections and types of subject headings used."

LC Subject Headings

Urban renewal *(Direct)*
Here are entered general works on urban redevelopment as well as works limited to the economic, sociological, or political factors involved in the redevelopment *of* urban areas. Works dealing chiefly with the architectural and engineering aspects of urban redevelopment are entered under Cities and towns—Planning.
xx Cities and towns—Planning
Community organization
Urban beautification
x Model cities
Urban redevelopment
xx Cities and towns—Civic improvement
Cities and towns—Planning
Community organization
Metropolitan areas
Sociology, Urban
— Citizen participation
x Citizen participation in urban renewal
xx Citizens' associations
— Finance
— Juvenile literature
— Law and legislation
See City planning and redevelopment law
Urban research
See Municipal research

Cities and towns *(Indirect)* *(HT101-381; Influence on crime, HV6177; Local government, JS)* *(Continued)*

— Planning *(Direct)* *(NA9000-9284)*
When subdivided by place, refer from the place with subdivision City planning.
xx Art, Municipal
Central business districts
City planners
Classification—Books—City planning
Community development
Flood damage prevention
Garden cities
Housing
Indians—City planning
Industries, Location of
Labor and laboring classes—Dwellings
Land subdivision
Municipal services
Open spaces
Parks
Playgrounds
Regional planning
Slums
Social surveys
Space (Architecture)
Store location
Suburbs
Traffic surveys
Urban beautification
Urban renewal
Urban transportation
Zoning
Churches—Location; Factories—Location; *and similar headings; and subdivisions* Public buildings *and* Public works *under names of cities and towns, e.g.* Columbus, Ohio—Public works
x City planning
Civic planning
Model cities
Planning, City
Redevelopment, Urban
Slum clearance
Town planning
Urban design
Urban development
Urban planning
xx Art, Municipal
Community development
Garden cities
Labor and laboring classes—Dwellings
Land
Municipal engineering
Regional planning
Tenement-houses
Urban renewal
Note under Urban renewal
— — 1945-

B. Glidden, Sophia Hall and Dorothy Marchus. A Library Classification for Public Administration Materials. Chicago: Public Administration Service and the American Library Association, 1942.

This rather early work on a classification scheme has a particularly valuable feature of a "Subject Index" which has been used widely in specialized libraries for assignment of subject headings to documents. Its emphasis was on terms dealing with government and public administration topics, thus headings for specific subjects such as planning and housing have to be supplemented. Perhaps reflecting the times in which it was published, it totally lacks references to urban renewal or urban redevelopment, relying instead on the more specific MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Municipal government—Special legislation, C61	xx Legislation, Special xx State-municipal relations
Municipal improvements, J78 ● *See also* Improvement associations, J7809	xx City planning x Improvements, Municipal xx Public works
Municipal improvements tax, *see* Special assessments, L236	
Municipal insurance, *see* Insurance, Municipal, T5m	
Municipal lands, Y13m	x Municipal property xx Public lands xx Real property, Municipal
Municipal leagues, B839	xx Intermunicipal relations x Leagues of municipalities
Municipal liability, C62 *See also* Insurance, Liability, T56	x Liability xx Municipal corporations—Law xx Municipal government xx Public liability

C. U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Urban Vocabulary. Washington, D. C.: Library and Information Division, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1971.

This list is currently used by the U. S. Housing and Urban Development Library in Washington, D. C. It is a revision of Subject Headings Used in the Catalog of the HHFA Library (1962). The HUD Library is an amalgam of three previous libraries: the Housing and Home Finance Agency Library, the Federal Housing Administration Library and the Public Housing Administration Library. The consolidation required changes to keep up with the rapid change in its subject fields of interest. Many new subject headings have been added to this

new list. The HUD Library emphasizes that the "subjects and classification numbers reflect actual usage in the card catalog of the Department of HUD Library and are not based on a theoretical organization of knowledge." As might be expected, the URBAN RENEWAL section receives fairly thorough treatment in the Urban Vocabulary. Numerous references and scope notes abound allowing maximum subject access assistance.

Urban renewal (Geographic subdivision) (711.585)
x Community renewal
x Local public agencies
x Redevelopment, Urban
x Rehabilitation
x Urban redevelopment
xx City planning
sa Architecture – Conservation and restoration
sa Business districts
sa Industrial districts – Redevelopment
sa Industrial location
sa Model cities
sa Neighborhood rehabilitation
sa Relocation
sa Urban renewal films
sa Urban renewal legislation
sa Workable program
sa and xx Slum clearance
sa and xx Slums

---Business participation
Example under reference from Voluntary action
x Business participation

---Citizen participation
Example under reference from Voluntary action
x Citizen participation

----Economic effect

---Law and legislation SEE Urban renewal legislation

---Social effect
Example under Social conditions

---Surveys (711.585:308)
Example under Survey methods

Urban renewal as a profession (711.585)
x Professions
xx Occupations
xx Vocational guidance
sa and xx City planning

Urban renewal films (711.585:744)
xx Films
xx Urban renewal

Urban renewal legislation (711.585:347)
x Urban renewal – Law and legislation
xx Law
xx Legislation
xx Urban renewal

In the mid-1960s, there were two major research and development projects devoted to the development of a storage and retrieval system of urban source materials. Both projects produced thesauri which were planned primarily for mechanized retrieval systems.

D. Sessions, Vivian S. URBANDOC: A Report on Computerized Documentation and Information Retrieval in the Literature of Urban Planning and Renewal. New York: Institute of Public Administration, 1964.

The URBANDOC thesaurus, which is published as part of the above work includes a vocabulary of about 1800 descriptors. As URBANDOC's major responsi-

bility was devoted to urban planning and renewal, the terminology is probably far more specific than that of any other publication. The thesaurus program of URBANDOC was designed for easy expansion and updating whenever necessary in order to accomodate the needs of the field, however, the policy is to wait until a new term has appeared in a number of sources before entering it into the URBANDOC thesaurus. "Because the inter-relationships in this field are varied, complex, and fluid, a strictly hierarchical structure was not established in the thesaurus," but varied relationships are shown. A useful feature is the machine generated "Permuted Thesaurus Display" of rotated terms.

```
B  *RENEWAL
        F  REDEVELOPMENT
        C  CONSERVATION
        C  PROJECT PLANNING
        D  REHABILITATION
        D  RELOCATION
        D  RENEWAL AREAS
        D  URP
        D  TITLE I
B  *RENEWAL (CONT)
        R  DEVELOPMENTS
        R  HOUSING
        R  LPA
        R  REVITALIZATION
        R  URBAN DEVELOPMENT
        R  PUBLICLY ASSISTED
        R  NON-ASSISTED
        R  STANDARDS
        R  WRITE-DOWN
        R  CLEARANCE
        WHEN STANDARDS ARE PROVIDED, APPLY TO RENEWAL INSTEAD
        OF RENEWAL AREAS.
B  *RENEWAL AREAS
        U  RENEWAL
        D  REHABILITATION AREAS
        R  DEVELOPMENTS
        R  PROJECT PLANNING
        R  NEW COMMUNITIES
        R  TEMPORARY HOUSING
        R  NEIGHBORHOOD DEVPL PROG
        WILL ALWAYS BE ACCOMPANIED BY A GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTOR
B  *RENEWAL ASSIST
        R  FEDERAL
        C  FEDERAL POLICY
        C  DRAA.LP
        WHEN TERM IS MODIFIED BY FEDERAL, COORDINATE WITH
        DRAA.LP
```

Limitations to the URBANDOC thesaurus are that it reflects the scope of the particular demonstration project for which it was designed (i.e. a 200 document test library plus an additional 4300 documents). A fairly complicated system of cross reference terminology using fine divisions of terms adds to the cumbersomeness of the thesaurus use (e.g. See marginal references for

F, U, D, C, M, O, P, R, S in the example above. Each indicates a different category of relationship to the main descriptor, and sometimes the distinctions are ambiguous or nit-picking in character.). An examination of the example above reveals a fairly detailed subject coverage of urban renewal, but the use of too many terms has been one of the major criticisms of this thesaurus.

E. Rickert, John E. Urban Thesaurus: A Vocabulary for Indexing and Retrieving Urban Literature. Kent, Ohio: Center for Urban Regionalism, Kent State University, 1968.

The second research and demonstration project for an urban document storage and retrieval system was being conducted simultaneously at Kent State University Center for Urban Regionalism. The CUR produced a detailed Urban Thesaurus that reflects a far broader scope than that of URBANDOC. It wad designed to be "inter-disciplinary" and "inter-professional" reflecting a wide range of topics. The thesaurus is based on terms devised for about 8000 urban related abstracts. It was designed particularly for use in automated systems; however the author indicates that "this does not preclude its use in manual systems such as library card catalogs or printed subject indices." The usual "broader", "narrower", and "related" term categories of machine produced thesauri are included, and an addition has been made for synonyms (OR). The author rejects the use of "see" or "use" terms as added "unnecessary work for the users". As shown below, the terminology used is vast. One may question its value for the particular system it was designed for, but that is out of the scope of this paper.

URBAN RENEWAL 364400
OR METROPOLITAN RENEWAL 364400
BT CITY BUILDING 039900
CITY PLANNING 045600
FEDERAL PROGRAMS 113100
REDEVELOPMENT 262900
NT BLIGHTED VACANT LANDS 022700
CITY PLANNING COMMISSIONS 045700
CITY REBUILDING 047100
CIVIC IMPROVEMENT 050900
CLEARANCE 052950
COMMUNITY RENEWAL 364400
CONSERVATION 068900
EXISTING USE VALUE 108200
LOCAL RENEWAL OBJECTIVES 174900
MID CITY URBAN RENEWAL 195500
NEIGHBORHOOD RECLAMATION 214700
REDEVELOPMENT POLICY 263100
REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT 263200
RENEWAL AREAS 269500
RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION 274000
RESIDENTIAL RENEWAL 274200
SLUM CLEARANCE 294200
SOCIAL RENEWAL 299800
URBAN CONSERVATION 345300
URBAN REDEVELOPMENT 362900
URBAN REHABILITATION 364000
URBAN REHABILITATION COOPERATIVES 364100
URBAN RENEWAL ACTIVITIES 364500
URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATORS 364600
URBAN RENEWAL LAND DISPOSITION 364700
URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAMS 364500
URBAN RENEWAL RELOCATION 364900
URBAN RENEWAL STRATEGY 365100
URBAN REVITALIZATION 365600
URBAN REVIVAL 365700
URBAN SELF REGENERATION 367000
RT ANIMAL CONTROL 010850
AREA PRESERVATION 014300
BANKS 056950
BLIGHT 022400
BLIGHTED AREAS 022400
BUSINESS 027700
CODE ENFORCEMENT 054470
COMMERCIAL BLIGHT 057000
COMMERCIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE 057950
COMPENSATION 064700
CONDEMNATION 066900
CONDEMNATION PROCEDURES 067100
CONSENT VALUE 068700
DEMOLITION 084600
DEPRECIATION 085900
DETERIORATION 087150
DEVELOPMENT 087400
DEVELOPMENT C 219100
DEVELOPMENT 087700
DIRECTORS 089000
DISPLAC 090300
DISPL 090300
DIS 0450
D 700
9

CORPORATIONS
VALUE
OF HOUSING RELOCATION
ED FAMILIES
ACED PERSONS
POSITION 09
STRESSED AREAS 090
ECONOMIC PLANNING 09770
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH 104270
FEDERAL HOUSING ACT 112700
HISTORIC PRESERVATION 138200
HOUSING QUALITY 142450
LOANS 173950
MOVEMENT OF FAMILIES 203150
NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS 213550
NEW GOALS OF URBAN RENEWAL 216100
OBSOLETE METROPOLITAN AREAS 221000
PROPERTY DISPOSITION 090450
PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT 249920
REDEVELOPMENT AREAS 263000
REHABILITATION 267500
REHABILITATION AREAS 267520
REHOUSING 267550
REJUVENATED HOUSE 267700
RELOCATION 267900
RELOCATION COST 268800
RENOVATED HOUSES 267700
RESALE MARKET 271050
RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS 275750
REUSE APPRAISALS 277750
RURAL RENEWAL 282250
SHANTY TOWNS 290000
SKYSCRAPERS 293900
SLUMS 295000
SOCIAL WELFARE 301000
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE 322050
URBAN APPEARANCES 341900
URBAN BLIGHT 342900
URBAN DETERIORATION 346700
URBAN INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS 356500
URBAN RENEWAL SPECIALISTS 365010
WELFARE 268200
WORKABLE PROGRAMS 384950
WRIT OF EJECTMENT 385900
URBAN RENEWAL ACTIVITIES 364510
BT URBAN RENEWAL 364400

A more recent subject heading scheme was devised for use with the new publication: Index to Current Urban Documents (ICUD).

F. Ward, Edith (comp.). Urban Affairs Subject Headings. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1975.

The list of 2000 terms was designed to be a "working vocabulary" for the ICUD that would also conform with the requirements of the computer system for

production of the index. Terminology was gathered from the vocabularies of items B, C, and D mentioned above, but synonyms have been eliminated and terminology changed and refined to reflect "as accurately as possible the terminology and subject matter of the documents being indexed."

Urban renewal

see also Blighted areas
Central business districts—rehabilitation
Model cities
Neighborhood rehabilitation
Workable program

Urban renewal—agencies, authorities

Urban renewal—agencies, authorities—organization charts

Urban renewal—business participation

Urban renewal—citizen, community participation

Urban renewal—finance

Urban renewal—law and legislation

Urban renewal—surveys

G. Cross-Comparisons of terminology used in periodical indexes.

For many years, periodical indexes, have coped with the problem in various ways. A brief comparison of terminology used by the H. W. Wilson indices (primarily Readers Guide and Business Periodicals Index) and that of the New York Times Index and the Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service is indicated below with a sample from Atkin's Cross-Reference Index.[2]

URBAN REDEVELOPMENT. *See* Urban Renewal

URBAN RENEWAL

Scope:	General works and works limited to economic, sociological or political factors. See Cities and towns–Planning for works on architectural and engineering aspects
LC	——; s.a. Cities and towns–Civic improvement; Community organization; Metropolitan areas
SEARS	——; s.a. Community life; Metropolitan areas
RG	——; s.a. Business districts; Community organization
NYT	AREA PLANNING AND RENEWAL; s.a. Building; U.S.–Economic conditions–Anti-poverty; Urban areas
PAIS	REDEVELOPMENT, URBAN. s.a. City planning; Slums
BPI	——, s.a. City Planning; Slums

More recent terminology from the Social Sciences Index and a newer PAIS can be added here as well.

SSI

Urban redevelopment. See Urban renewal
Urban renewal
Revitalizing urban centers. Statistics 37:90-1 F '74
See also
City planning
Community development
Allentown, Pa.
Allentown, Pennsylvania halts central city cycle of deterioration, decay, and abandonment. P. W. Zambo. il J Housing 32:233-6 My '75
Atlanta
New town in town downtown: Atlanta's Bedford-Pine promises new image, new environment. J. W. Henley, jr. il J Housing 32:271-4 Je '75
Birmingham, England
Neighbourhood politics and housing opportunities. J. Lambert and others. Com Develop J 10:95-112 Ap '75
Buffalo, N.Y.
Cooperative community solidarity against urban renewal. J. S. Mithun. bibl Hum Org 34:79-86 Spr '75
Cardiff
Housing redevelopment and rehabilitation: a case study in comparative economics. J. A. Brookes and K. Hughes. il [illegible]man Town Plan R 46:215-25 Ap '75
Denmark
[illegible]l physical revitalization, Holstebro, Denmark. J [illegible]stics 37:105-6 F '74
Denver
preserve landmark tower. il J H[illegible]
[illegible]el Republic)
[illegible]rman town. U

PAIS

REDEVELOPMENT, Urban
See also
City planning
Community development corporations
Directories—Redevelopment, Urban
Slums
The leasehold system of urban development: land tenure, decision-making and the land market in urban development and land use [conference paper]. R. W. Archer. bibl Regional Studies 8:225-38 N '74
† U.N. educ. sci. & cultural org. The conservation of cities. '75 186p il tables (ISBN 92-3-101087-5) $16.95—St. Martin's: (ISBN 0-85664-240-6)—Croom Helm ltd.
Advantages and disadvantages in preserving the old versus destruction for rebuilding.
Finance
Tax increment financing for redevelopment: California experience is good [successful use of tax allocation bonds in Sacramento: workshop presentation]. Gerald M. Trimble. il tables map J Housing 31:458-63 N '74
Tax aspects
Can the property tax be made to wo[illegible] rather than against urban develo[illegible] [seminar presentation]. Walter Ryb[illegible] J Econ & Sociol 33:259-71 Jl '74
District of Columbia
Preservation of a Washington [illegible] headed for success through approaches [French Westmi[illegible] hood preservation program[illegible] of Columbia redevelopme[illegible] Donald A. Russo. il [illegible] [illegible]3 O '74
[illegible]n's waterfront
[illegible]sal in W[illegible]
[illegible]ater

Subject approaches through KWIC or KWOC or permuted term indices as used by the Social Sciences Citation Index and a number of bibliographies can hardly be considered vocabulary control here and will be treated in the section of this paper on automated access to sources of urban studies information.

Unesco has recently stimulated the development of bibliographical control for social science fields and disciplines. A representative example is the bi-lingual thesaurus for sociology and an equivalent one for education.

H. Viet, Jean. Thesaurus for Information Processing in Sociology/Thesaurus Pour le Traitement de l'Information en Sociologie. La Haye: Mouton, 1971.

This thesaurus was prepared at the request of the International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation. It includes descriptors by semantic fields in both French and English giving broader, narrower, related, use, and used for and scope notes. Separate permuted lists in English and

French are also provided. A sample of the urban terminology is provided here.

Town dweller/ Citadin
RT Urban population/ Population urbaine

16326.
Industrial area/ Zone industrielle
RT 17432
Master plan/ Plan directeur
Residential area/ Zone résidentielle
Suburb/ Banlieue
Town centre/ Centre ville
Town planning/ Planification urbaine
UF Urban planning
Urban design/ Esthétique urbaine
Urban development/ Développement urbain
Urban planning
USE Town planning
Urban renewal/ Rénovation urbaine
Urbanism/ Urbanisme
RT Architecture/ Architecture
Urbanist/ Urbaniste

Urban area
Urban community *use* Town
Urban concentration
Urban development
Urban design
Urban environment
Urban geography
Urban government *use* Local government
Urban growth
Urban life
Urban planning *use* Town-planning
Urban population
Urban renewal
Urban-rural *use* Rural-urban
Urban society
Urban sociology
Urban space
Urban structure
Urban traffic
Urban transport
Urbanism
Urbanist
Urbanization
Utilitarianism

I. Unesco. The Unesco IBE Education Thesaurus. Paris: Unesco, 1973.

This international descriptor list is heavily weighted toward policy, administration and institution sectors and is less concerned with research, learning and instruction. It is thus included as a sample attempt at control of administration and policy terminology. The list has been designed for use in indexing and retrieving documents by automated means. As the previous work by Jean Viet, it is one more attempt at providing some control to synthesize international control of bibliographical access.

There are numerous special libraries with large urban studies or regional planning collections. Many have developed their own vocabulary control systems. A study of these specifics is out of the range of this paper. A brief review of some of them is given in CPL Exchange Bibliography No. 9.

Summary

Both the URBANDOC and Rickert thesauri have been criticized for having too many terms, and too many of which seem ambivalent or synonymous with other terms.[3] For smaller libraries it is suggested that a smaller vocabulary with a hierarchical super-structure is most appropriate. Perhaps it is the nature of vocabularies intended to cover multi-disciplinary topics that they tend to lose sight of their specificity in order to accomodate the needs of each of the disciplines of which they are comprised.

In conclusion, it must be remembered that a thesaurus or subject heading list is a dynamic system for the location of information. It must be able to change and adapt as the needs arise. There is always the difficulty of deciding just when to make the changes and how long to wait for acceptance of new terminology. These problems are inherent in the world of thesauri and subject heading construction; perhaps the most valuable aids are those with a permanent body of individuals who are responsible for their maintenance.

Footnotes

1. Anderson, David C. and Holway R. Jones, "Planning Classifications, Subject Headings and Definitions: An Annotated List," Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography, No. 9. 1959, p. 18.

2. Atkins, Thomas V. (ed.). Cross-Reference Index: A Subject Heading Guide. New York: Bowker, 1974.

3. Boldt, Roger and Gerald Charpar. Thesaurus Used in the Program in Urban and Regional Planning, University of Iowa. Monticello, Ill.: Council of Planning Librarians, 1971.

V.

AUTOMATED SOURCES OF URBAN INFORMATION

The growth of publically accessible machine readable data bases for retreival of bibliographic information has increased from one on-line public search service offering access to 5 data bases in 1972 to more than five such service centers with access to more than 60 data bases by March 1977. The data bases cover a wide range of topics, some discipline oriented, some mission-oriented. Most have counterparts in printed indexes and abstracts of one form or another. Depending on the data base and/or search service retrieval system being used, access to these files can more easily select out customized subject bibliographies.

The multidisciplinary quality of urban studies allows for consideration of a number of overlapping data bases depending on the particular approach or topic of urban studies that is being pursued. Listed below are publically available data bases that may include information related to urban studies. They are arranged alphabetically with brief annotations of contents as related to urban studies. Numbered references relate to the bibliography of sources of information about the data bases at the end of this chapter. For a more thorough list of available data bases, see Kruzas' Encyclopedia of Information Systems and Services, and Sessions' Directory of Data Bases in the Social and Behavioral Sciences. In addition to the references given, all data bases listed below are also described in Kruzas and Sessions.

Some of the data bases mentioned below have printed counterparts that were not included in Part II of this paper with the current sources of information, primarily because they have a more specialized coverage than the selections made

for that part. Manual searching in those specialized sources does not allow as much ease of access to the references available on urban related topics, unless the topic is very specific.

Major search service access to these data bases is indicated by the following abbreviations:

BRS Bibliographic Retrieval Service (1)
DOT Department of Transportation (13)
IB Information Bank (11)
LRS Lockheed Retrieval Service (4)
SDC System Development Corporation Search Service (17)

Data Bases

CDI, Comprehensive Dissertation Index. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms International, 1861- . Monthly updates (LRS, SDC)
Contains disserations accepted for academic doctoral degrees granted by United States educational institutions and some non-U.S. universities. Items included are from the two printed products: Dissertation Abstracts International and American Doctoral Dissertations as well as from some special lists. Dissertations dealing with the various aspects of urban studies can be searched across the entire data base; thereby eliminating the tedius process of separate manual lookups for each subject volume. (3)

COMPENDEX. New York: Engineering Index, 1970- . Monthly updates. (LRS, SDC)
Corresponds to Engineering Index. Covers civil-environmental-geological engineering as well as other related fields of engineering. Could be of use for the technical aspects of urban design. (5, 14, 18)

ENERGYLINE. New York: Environment Information Center, 1971- . Bimonthly updates. (SDC)
The computerized counterpart of Energy Information Abstracts, but includes environmentally related energy material back to 1971 that was published in the Energy Index. Attempts to provide a unique combination of both technical and socio-economic coverage. Subject areas include policy and planning, energy economics, environmental impact, etc. (6)

ENVIROLINE. New York: Environment Information Center, 1971- . Monthly updates. (LRS)
Includes citations covering key environmental literature. Abstracts included since 1975. Provides a comprehensive interdisciplinary approach of selected articles from 3000 periodicals and thousands of governmental and institutional reports. This is the data base counterpart of Environment Abstracts. (7)

ERIC. Washington, D. C.: Educational Resources Information Center, National Institute of Education, 1966- . Monthly updates. (BRS, LRS, SDC)

Corresponds to the two printed publications: Resources in Education and Current Index to Journals in Education. Covers report and periodical literature in many education and education-related areas: education and psychology and the urban impact are well represented. (8, 23)

INFORM. Louisville, Ky.: Abstracted Business Information, Data Courier, 1971- . Monthly updates. (BRS, LRS, SDC)

Covers business management periodical literature from over 300 journals in the areas of finance, management, economics, statistics, business law, and marketing. (10)

INFORMATION BANK. Parsippany, N. J.: Information Bank, 1974- . Daily updates. (IB)

Formerly called the New York Times Information Bank, it now has expanded its coverage to include references from over 70 major publications. Contains valuable, current primary information about urban problems. (11)

NTIS. Washington, D. C.: National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1964- . Biweekly updates. (LRS, 1964+; SDC, 1970+; BRS, 1970+)

A cross-disciplinary file containing citations and abstracts of government-sponsored research and development reports and other government analyses prepared by federal agencies or their contractors and grantees. Corresponds to the printed Government Reports Announcements. Of special interest to urban studies would be the reports related to the Energy Research and Development Administration, the Department of Transportation, and the Environmental Protection Agency. (2)

PSYCHABS. Washington, D. C.: American Psychological Association, 1967- . Monthly updates. (LRS, BRS)

The data base counterpart of Psychological Abstracts. Covers the world literature in psychology and other behavioral sciences. (12,16)

POLLUTION ABSTRACTS. Louisville, Ky.: Data Courier, 1970- . Bimonthly updates. (LRS, SDC)

Corresponds to the printed Pollution Abstracts. Includes over 2500 primary sources, both foreign and domestic, each year. These sources include technical journals, conference proceedings, books, government reports, documents, and information published in foreign languages. Also includes periodical literature. (15)

SCISEARCH. Philadelphia, Pa.: Institute for Scientific Information, latest two years on-line. (LRS)

A multidisciplinary index to the literature of science and technology. International in scope. For urban studies it is particularly useful for the multidisciplinary coverage of the technical literature. (20)

SOCABS. New York: Sociological Abstracts, 1963- . [gaps presently for 1972, 1975, 1976]. Quarterly updates. (LRS)
The data base counterpart of Sociological Abstracts. Covers sociology and related social science areas. (4)

SOCIAL SCISEARCH. Philadelphia, Pa.: Institute for Scientific Information, 1972- . Monthly updates. (LRS)
The data base counterpart of Social Science Citation Index. Includes a basic file of about 1000 journals that are multidisciplinary for the social sciences. (22)

SSIE. Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, current fiscal year only. Monthly updates. (SDC)
Covers on-going and recently completed research in the life, physical and social sciences--both basic and applied research projects. Research in progress is included from over 1300 funding organizations such as federal, state, and local government, non-profit associations, colleges and universities and some non-U.S. organizations and private industry. (9, 19)

TRIS. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Transportation, Library Services Division, 1969- . (DOT)
The Transportation Research Information Service data base includes records of on-going transportation research and development, plus recently completed technical reports. (13)

Although the two specialized urban document research and development projects mentioned in part IV are no longer operating, their efforts at investigating some of the problems of dealing with urban studies literature are useful. One of the most important factors of dealing with urban studies literature is that it is not only multidisciplinary in character, but also has strong regional orientations, thereby compounding search difficulties. Some efforts have been put into designing hierarchical schemes for regional representation so that users can have any level of specificity they desire and also not be bound by changes or variations in terminology. Hopefully, much more work will be done along these lines in the future.

Data Base Bibliography

1. BRS; Bibliographic Retrieval Services, Inc. Schenectady, N.Y.: Bibliographic Retriveal Services, Inc., 1976. 21p.

2. A Brief Reference Guide to the NTIS Bibliographical Data Base. Springfield, Va.: National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1976. 23p.

3. CDI Data Base. [Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms International, 1976]. 10p. (Unpublished xeroxed instructional aid)

4. DIALOG Information Retrieval Service [data base list]. Palo Alto, Calif.: Lockheed Information Systems, [1976]. (brochure)

5. EI: The Engineering Information Service. New York: Engineering Index, 1971. 33p. (brochure)

6. ENERGYLINE. New York: Environment Information Center, [1976]. (brochure)

7. ENVIROLINE, [letter]. New York: Environment Information Center, [1976]. (Unpublished xeroxed instructional aid)

8. ERIC: A Profile. Washington, D.C.: Educational Resources Information Center, National Institute of Education, 1971. (brochure)

9. Guide to SSIE Subject Indexes and Vocabulary. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Scientific Information Exchange, 1975.

10. INFORM. Louisville, Ky.: Abstracted Business Information, Inc., [1974]. (brochure)

11. The Information Bank; What It Is, Who Uses It, Case Histories. Parsippany, N.J.: Information Bank, [1977]. (brochure)

12. Kinkade, Robert G. (ed.). Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association, 1974.

13. Kruzas, Anthony T. (ed.). Encyclopedia of Information Systems and Services. 2d ed. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Kruzas Associates, 1974.

14. Padin, Mary Ellen. The Engineering Index COMPENDEX: On-Line User's Manual for the Lockheed DIALOG Information Retrieval Service. New York: Engineering Index, 1977.

15. Pollution Abstracts; Worldwide Environmental Information.... Louisville, Ky.: Data Courier, [1976]. (brochure)

16. PsychINFO; Manual for Searching the Psychological Abstracts Data Base. Washington, D.C.: Psychological Abstracts Information Service, American Psychological Association, 1976.

17. SDC Search Service Data Bases. Santa Monica, Calif.: System Development Corporation, 1977. (brochure)

18. SHE: Subject Headings for Engineering. New York: Engineering Index, 1972.

19. SSIE On-Line Search Service. Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Scientific Information Exchange, 1976. (brochure)

20. Science Citation Index Guide and Journal Lists, 1974. Philadelphia, Pa.: Institute for Scientific Information, 1975.

21. Sessions, Vivian S. (ed.). Directory of Data Bases in the Social and Behavioral Sciences. New York: Science Associates/International, 1974.

22. Social Science Citation Index Magnetic Tape Data Base. Philadelphia, Pa.: Institute for Scientific Information, 1974. 17p. (unpublished xeroxed instructional aid)

23. Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors. 6th ed. New York: Macmillan Information, 1975.

VI.
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, it is obvious that there is a vast amount of literature associated with the field of urban studies. Efficient access requires a broad view of the scope and a more narrow view of the multi-faceted approaches to the common problems. At present there is no single current or retrospective guide, either in printed or in data base form, that can adequately satisfy the researcher in urban studies. An awareness of the interacting trends of urban research along with a good knowledge of the available sources appropriate to each of the major facets of this field is the user's only hope for gaining some feel for the amount and types of materials available.

The selection of classification systems will always depend on the nature of the collection and its relationship to the larger unit of which it is a part. Each library must decide according to its own situation. Knowledge of the use of some of the expansions of standard classification schemes may be helpful.

Perhaps the work in vocabulary control is of most interest for the future as much of this work often supports efforts at automated information retrieval. As libraries move toward on-line catalogs and printed bibliographies and periodical indexes are more and more produced by automated procedures, one hopes for a brighter future for the control of such interdisciplinary and multi-faceted subject fields as urban studies.

APPENDIX A

COMPARISON OF TITLE COVERAGE OF THREE INDEXES OF URBAN STUDIES PERIODICAL LITERATURE

TITLE	UAA	SUSA	EKIS
Administration		*	
Administration and Society	*	*	
Adult Leadership	*		
Aerospace	*		
Airport Services Management	*		
Alabama Municipal Journal	*		
American Bar Association Journal	*		
American Behavioral Scientist	*		
American City and County	*		
American Economic Review		*	*
American Education	*	*	
American Federationist	*	*	
American Institute of Architects Journal	*		
American Journal of Correction	*		
American Journal of Economics & Sociology	*	*	
American Journal of Political Science	*		
American Journal of Psychiatry		*	
American Journal of Public Health	*		
American Journal of Sociology	*	*	
American Political Science Review	*		
American Politics Quarterly	*	*	
American Real Estate & Urban Economics Association Journal		*	
American Road Builder	*		
American Scholar		*	
American School Board Journal	*		
American Sociological Review	*	*	
American Vocational Journal	*		
American Water Works Association Journal	*		
Annales de Geographie			*
Annals of American Academy of Political & Social Science	*		
Annals of Association of American Geographers			*
Annals of Economics & Social Measurement	*		
Annals of Regional Science			*
Anthropological Quarterly			*
Antipode		*	
Appalachia	*		
Appraisal Journal	*	*	
APWA Reporter	*		
Architectural Association Quarterly			*
Architectural Design			*
Architectural Record	*		*
Architectural Review			*
Architektura CSR (Czech)			*
L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui			*
Arizona Review	*	*	
Arkansas Municipalities	*		
Assessors Journal	*		
Association Management	*		

TITLE	UAA	SUSA	EKIS
Atlanta Economic Review		*	
Atlantic Monthly	*	*	
Der Aufbau			*
Bangladesh Development Studies			*
Bauen und Wohnen			*
Bauwelt			*
Behavioral Science		*	
Black Enterprise	*		
Black Scholar		*	
Building Official and Code Administrator	*		
Built Environment		*	*
Bulletin of American Association of Information Science	*	*	
Bureaucrat		*	
Business Conditions	*		
Business Economics		*	
Business Review	*		
Cahiers ORSTOM Serie Science Humaines			*
California Journal	*		
Canadian Geographical Journal		*	
Canadian Public Administration	*		
Canadian Welfare		*	
Center Magazine	*		
Center Report		*	
Challenge	*		
Change	*	*	
Cities and Villages	*		
City Almanac	*	*	
Civil Rights Digest		*	
Colorado Municipalities	*		
Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems	*		
Commentary	*		
Commerce America	*		
Communication Research		*	
Community and Development Journal		*	
Comparative Political Studies	*	*	
Comparative Politics		*	
Comparative Urban Research		*	
Conference Board Record	*		
Congressional Quarterly	*		
Contact			*
Cornell Law Review	*		
County News	*		
Crime and Delinquency Literature	*		
Criminology	*		
Daedalus		*	*
Datamation	*		
DCA Reports (Dept. of Community Affairs)	*		
Deeds and Data	*		
Demography			*

TITLE	UAA	SUSA	EKIS
Design and Environment	*	*	*
Dimensions/NBS	*		
Duke Law Journal	*		
Dun's Review	*		
Ecologist	*		
Economic Development and Cultural Change			*
Economic Geography			*
Economic Inquiry	*		
Economic Outlook USA	*		
Economic Review	*		
Education and Urban Society	*	*	
Ekistics	*	*	*
Emory Law Journal	*		
Empire State Report	*		
Environment	*	*	
Environment Action Bulletin	*		
Environment and Behavior	*	*	
Environment and Planning	*	*	*
Environmental Action	*		
Environmental Affairs	*		*
Environmental Comment	*		
Environmental Science and Technology	*		
Epitheoresis Koinonikon Ereunon			*
Evaluation	*	*	
Explorations in Economic Research	*		
Family Planning Perspectives	*		
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin	*		
Federal Bar Journal	*		
Fire Engineering	*		
Fire Journal	*		
Fire Technology	*		
Florida Environmental and Urban Issues		*	
Florida Municipal Record	*		
Focus	*	*	
Food and Nutrition	*		
Forbes	*		
Fortune	*		
Forum (Netherlands)			*
Foundation News	*		
Freeman: Ideas on Liberty		*	
Futurist			*
Geographical Analysis		*	
Geographical Magazine			*
Geographical Reports of Tokyo Metropolitan University			*
Geographical Review		*	*
Georgetown Law Journal	*		
Government and Opposition		*	
Government Data Systems	*		
Government Executive	*		
Governmental Finance	*		

TITLE	UAA	SUSA	EKIS
Grantsmanship Center News	*		
Greater London Intelligence Quarterly		*	
Growth and Change	*		
Hamburg in Zahlen			*
Harper's Magazine	*		
Harvard Business Review	*	*	
Harvard Civil Rights--Civil Liberties Law Review	*		
Harvard Educational Review	*		
Harvard Journal on Legislation	*		
Harvard Law Review	*		
Hastings Law Journal	*		
Highway User Quarterly	*		
Historic Preservation	*		
House and Home	*		
Housing and People		*	
HUD Challenge	*	*	
Human Behavior		*	
Human Organization		*	
Human Relations			*
Human Resource Management	*		
Human Settlements		*	*
Idaho Cities	*		
Illinois Issues	*		
Illinois Municipal Review	*		
IMSA Signal Magazine (International Municipal Signal Association)	*		
Industrial and Labor Relations Review	*		
Information Bulletin	*		
Integrated Education		*	
Interchange		*	
International Journal of Environmental Studies			*
International Journal of Group Tensions		*	
International Migration Review		*	
International Studies Quarterly		*	
International Technical Cooperation Review		*	*
International Tourism Quarterly			*
Iowa Municipalities	*		
IULA Newsletter (International Union of Local Authorities)	*		
Journal of Administration Overseas		*	*
Journal of American Institute of Planners	*	*	
Journal of American Insurance	*		
Journal of American Society for Information Science	*		
Journal of Applied Psychology		*	
Journal of Architectural Research			*
Journal of Black Studies		*	
Journal of Communications		*	

TITLE	UAA	SUSA	EKIS
Journal of Conflict Resolution		*	
Journal of Criminal Justice	*		
Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology		*	
Journal of Developing Areas		*	
Journal of Economic Literature			*
Journal of Environmental Health	*		
Journal of European Training		*	
Journal of Geography			*
Journal of Housing	*		
Journal of Human Resources	*	*	
Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs		*	
Journal of Law and Economics	*		
Journal of Leisure Research	*		
Journal of Negro Education	*		
Journal of Planning and Environment Law		*	
Journal of Police Science and Administration	*		
Journal of Political Economy	*		
Journal of Property Management	*		
Journal of Regional Science		*	
Journal of Social Issues		*	
Journal of Social Policy	*	*	
Journal of Urban History		*	
Journal of Urban Law	*		
Journal of Water Pollution Control Federation	*		
Journal of Youth and Adolescence		*	
Judicature	*		
Juris Doctor	*		
Kansas Government Journal	*		
Kentucky City	*		
Labor Law Journal	*		
Land Economics	*		
Land Reform			*
Land Use and Zoning Digest	*		
Landscape Planning		*	
League of Oregon Cities Newsletter	*		
Local Finance		*	
Maine Townsman	*		
Management Information Service Report	*		
Management Science	*		
Medical Care	*		
MFOA Analysis (Municipal Finance Officers' Association)	*		
Michigan Municipal Review	*		
Midwest Review of Public Administration	*		
Minnesota Municipalities	*		
Missouri Municipal Review	*		
Mitre Matrix	*		
Monthly Economic Letter	*		

TITLE	UAA	SUSA	EKIS
Monthly Labor Review	*	*	
Monthly Review	*		
Morgan Guaranty Survey	*		
Mortgage Banker	*		
Municipal Attorney	*		
Municipal Law Notes	*		
Municipal Maryland	*		
Municipal Review	*		
Municipal South	*		
Municipality	*		
NCRR Bulletin (National Center for Resource Recovery)	*		
Nation	*	*	
National Civic Review	*	*	
National Journal	*		
National Tax Journal	*		
Nation's Business	*		
Nation's Cities	*		
Nebraska Municipal Review	*		
Neighborhood Decentralization		*	
Nevada Government Today	*		
New England Economic Review	*		
New Hampshire Town and City	*		
New Jersey Municipalities	*		
New Republic	*		
New Society		*	
New York	*		
New York Law Forum	*		
New York Times Magazine	*		
Newsweek	*		
Oklahoma Cities and Towns	*		
Outdoor Recreational Action	*		
Pacific Sociological Review		*	
Pakistan Development Review			*
PAR Analysis (Public Affairs Research)	*		
Park Maintenance	*		
Parks and Recreation	*		
Pennsylvanian	*		
Personnel	*		
Perspectives on Aging	*		
Phi Delta Kappan		*	
Philadelphia Magazine	*		
Phylon		*	
Planner		*	
Planner's Notebook		*	
Planning	*		
Planning and Administration	*		
Planning News	*		
Police Chief	*		
Policy Analysis	*		
Policy and Politics	*	*	
Policy Sciences	*	*	*

TITLE	UAA	SUSA	EKIS
Policy Studies Journal	*		
Political Science Quarterly		*	
Popular Government	*		
Population Bulletin			*
Population Studies			*
Practicing Planner	*		
Professional Geographer			*
Progressive		*	
Progressive Architecture	*		
PS (American Political Science Assn.)	*		
Psychology Today	*		
Public Administration		*	
Public Administration Review	*		
Public Affairs Comment	*		
Public Affairs Forum		*	
Public Affairs Report	*		
Public Choice		*	
Public Finance Quarterly	*	*	
Public Health Reports	*		
Public Interest	*	*	
Public Management	*	*	
Public Opinion Quarterly	*		
Public Personnel Management	*	*	
Public Policy	*		
Public Productivity Review	*		
Public Welfare		*	
Public Works	*		
Quarterly Journal of Administration		*	
Race Relations Reporter		*	
Railway Age	*		
Raumforschung and Raumordnung			*
Real Estate Review	*		
Recherche			*
Regional Science and Urban Economics	*		
Regional Studies		*	*
Review of Black Political Economy		*	
Review of Economics and Statistics	*		
Review of Educational Research	*		
Review of Public Data Use	*		
Revue Roumaine de Geologie, Geophysique et Geographie, Serie de Geographie			*
Revue 2000			*
Rocky Mountain Social Science Journal		*	
Royal Australian Planning Institute Journal		*	
Rural and Urban Roads	*		
Rutgers Law Review	*		
Science	*		
Scientific American		*	*
Search	*		
Sierra Club Bulletin		*	

TITLE	UAA	SUSA	EKIS
Simulation and Games		*	
Small Group Behavior		*	
Social and Economic Studies		*	
Social and Rehabilitation Record	*		
Social Casework		*	
Social Forces	*		
Social Indicators Research		*	
Social Problems	*	*	
Social Science Quarterly		*	
Social Service Review	*	*	
Social Work	*		
Society		*	
Socio-economic Planning Sciences	*		
Sociological Methods and Research		*	
Sociological Review		*	
Sociology		*	
Sociology of Work and Occupations		*	
South Dakota Municipalities	*		
Southern City	*		
Space Design, Journal of Art & Architecture			*
State Government	*		
State Government News	*		
Statistical Reporter	*		
Student Lawyer	*		
Survey of Current Business	*		
Tax Review	*		
Teachers College Record		*	
Teaching Political Science		*	
Technology Review	*	*	*
Tennessee Town and City	*		
Texas Town and City	*		
Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie			*
Time	*		
Tokyo Municipal News		*	
Town and Country Planning			*
Traffic Engineering	*		
Traffic Engineering and Control			*
Traffic Quarterly	*		
Training and Development Journal	*		
Transit Journal	*		
Transportation		*	
Transportation Research			*
Transportation Research Board, Special Report			*
Transportation Research Record			*
Treasury Papers	*		
Trends	*	*	
University of Chicago Law Review	*		

TITLE	UAA	SUSA	EKIS
University of Virginia Newsletter	*		
Urban Affairs Quarterly	*	*	*
Urban and Social Change Review	*	*	
Urban Anthropology		*	
Urban Data Service Report	*		
Urban Education	*	*	
Urban Georgia	*		
Urban Health	*		
Urban Land	*	*	
Urban Law Review	*		
Urban Lawyer	*		
Urban Life		*	
Urban Research Bulletin		*	
Urban Review	*		
Urban Studies		*	*
Urban Telecommunications Forum	*		
Urbanism Past and Present	*		
Urbanisme			*
U.S. News and World Report	*		
Virginia Town and City	*		
Washingtonian	*		
Washington Monthly	*		
Western City	*		
Western Political Quarterly	*	*	
Wheel Extended		*	
WHO Chronicle			*
Wilson Library Bulletin	*		
Worklife	*		
Yale Law Journal	*		
Youth and Society	*	*	

APPENDIX B

GWEN BELL'S LIST OF MOST FREQUENTLY CITED URBAN STUDIES JOURNALS

Rank	Status	Name	Number of Citations: Bibs	AIP	EKIS	Urban	Town	Total
1	=	J American Institute Planners	776	453	90	91	110	1520
2	-	American Sociological Review	213	34	30	108	19	404
3	=	Ekistics	172	15	158	9	20	374
4	=	The Planner	81	3	28	3	178	320
5	=	Land Economics	188	31	25	39	18	301
6	=	Town Planning Review	128	12	18	20	88	265
7	=	Papers & Proc Regional Science	125	13	25	69	25	257
8	-	American J Sociology	157	19	23	55	1	255
9	=	Economic Geography	137	4	18	38	9	206
10	=	J Regional Science	113	10	15	46	18	202
11	=	Annals Am Assoc Geographers	122	6	18	20	25	191
12	-	General Systems Yearbook	177	1	8	4	-	190
13	+	Urban Studies	56	5	11	85	32	189
14	=	Science	89	32	59	4	-	184
15	=	Geographical Review	87	5	30	25	15	162
16	+	Urban Affairs Quarterly	110	17	7	24	2	160
17	=	Annals Am Acad Poli & Soc Sci	86	28	15	19	-	148
18	=	American Economic Review	66	34	13	29	3	145
19	-	Daedalus	88	24	11	14	3	140
20	-	Social Forces	75	12	6	38	6	137
21	=	J Social Issues	81	26	14	8	3	132
22	=	Public Administration Review	74	29	8	16	4	131
23	=	American Political Science Rev	67	20	3	37	-	127
24	-	Architectural Forum	89	12	18	2	3	124
25	=	Planning	105	11	5	2	-	123
26	+	Regional Studies	60	8	11	21	22	122
27	=	Economic Dev & Cultural Change	69	6	20	24	2	121
28	=	Scientific American	55	20	38	2	5	120
29	=	Town & Country Planning	61	4	6	7	23	101
30	=	J Political Economy	36	8	4	41	3	92
31	-	American City	87	4	-	-	-	91
32	+	Public Interest	40	22	2	25	2	91
33	+	Environment & Behavior	81	4	1	-	2	88
34	=	American J Public Health	62	9	13	1	-	85
35	=	Traffic Quarterly	42	3	7	5	25	82
36	=	Highway Research Record	46	9	3	12	8	78
37	=	Landscape	50	5	12	4	5	76
38	=	Operations Research	64	4	3	3	2	76
39	=	Architectural Design	30	8	24	3	8	73
40	=	Rev Economics & Statistics	27	14	9	20	1	71
41	+	Built Environment	18	2	7	5	37	69
42	=	J American Institute Archs	55	4	7	2	-	68
43	=	Quarterly J Economics	23	14	10	18	2	67
44	-	Soviet Geography Rev & Trans	56	-	8	-	-	64
45	=	Management Science	48	4	5	4	2	63
46	=	New York Times Magazine	40	16	1	5	1	63
47	=	Urban Land	54	6	1	-	1	62
48	=	Society (Transaction)	28	10	3	12	8	61
49	=	J Housing	42	14	1	1	2	60
50	=	Business Week	51	4	1	3	-	59

Rank	Status	Name	Bibs	AIP	EKIS	Urban	Town	Total
51	=	Architectural Review	35	5	10	2	6	58
52	=	Law & Contemporary Problems	38	3	5	11	-	57
53	=	Professional Geographer	39	4	3	7	4	57
54	+	Environment & Planning	19	9	2	10	16	56
55	+	Futures	53	-	3	-	-	56
56	=	Geography	42	-	2	2	10	56
57	=	Trans Inst British Geographers	27	-	3	3	23	56
58	=	Administrative Science Quart	34	12	1	8	-	55
59	=	Fortune	48	4	2	1	-	55
60	=	American Behavioral Scientist	35	5	4	7	1	52
61	=	Saturday Review	39	6	3	4	-	52
62	=	Architects Journal	21	-	12	1	17	51
63	=	Architectural Record	43	8	-	-	-	51
64	=	Midwest J Political Science	34	2	1	13	-	51
65	-	Health Services Research	49	-	1	-	-	50
66	=	Progressive Architecture	38	6	4	1	1	50
67	+	Social Science Quarterly	41	2	-	7	1	50
68	+	Soc Eco Planning Sciences	18	2	14	4	12	50
69	=	Human Relations	26	9	8	5	1	49
70	=	J Air Pollution Control Assoc	14	19	16	-	-	49
71	=	J Royal Australian Plan Inst	36	2	4	1	6	49
72	=	New Republic	16	27	-	6	-	49
73	=	Social Problems	29	2	4	13	1	49
74	-	Public Works	47	1	-	-	-	48
75	=	J Politics	34	2	-	11	-	47
76	=	National Tax Journal	37	1	-	7	1	46
77	=	Public Management	45	1	-	-	-	46
78	=	U.S. News & World Report	44	-	-	1	-	45
79	=	Demography	12	10	8	13	1	44
80	=	Human Organization	25	1	15	1	2	44
81	=	Monthly Labour Review	26	9	4	4	-	43
82	=	Public Health Reports	28	2	13	-	-	43
83	-	City	28	7	3	2	-	40
84	=	J Royal Inst British Archs	22	2	6	2	8	40
85	=	Scottish J Political Economy	24	1	3	11	-	39
86	=	Sociology & Social Research	26	7	4	2	-	39
87	-	International Social Science	19	7	3	-	9	38
88	-	Rural Sociology	31	-	4	3	-	38
89	+	Geographical Analysis	28	2	4	1	2	37
90	-	J Royal Statistical Society	5	3	4	11	14	37
91	=	Australian Geographer	33	-	-	3	-	36
92	=	Harvard Business Review	30	-	-	2	4	36
93	=	American Anthropologist	18	3	13	1	-	35
94	=	Architectural Assoc Journal	18	3	8	1	5	35
95	=	Behavioral Science	16	7	7	3	2	35
96	+	Design Methods Group News	34	1	-	-	-	35
97	+	J Transport Economics & Policy	5	-	2	9	19	35
98	=	Time	28	4	3	-	-	35
99	-	Atlantic Economic Review	34	-	-	-	-	34
100	=	Harpers	27	6	-	-	1	34

Rank	Status	Name	Bibs	AIP	EKIS	Urban	Town	Total
101	=	New Society	9	4	7	7	7	34
102	=	Public Opinion Quarterly	21	-	3	9	-	33
103	-	Sociometry	28	-	3	2	-	33
104	=	Western Political Quarterly	23	-	-	10	-	33
105	=	Economic Journal	9	6	3	10	4	32
106	+	Social Policy	17	11	-	4	-	32
107	+	Technological Forecasting	29	-	3	-	-	32
108	=	J American Statistical Assn	14	7	3	7	-	31
109	=	National Civic Review	30	-	-	1	-	31
110	=	American Psychologist	17	3	2	8	-	30
111	+	The Futurist	18	4	8	-	-	30
112	=	House & Home	27	1	-	2	-	30
113	=	Social Work	20	8	1	1	-	30
114	=	Latin American Research Rev	10	5	11	3	-	29
115	=	Nation's Cities	27	-	-	2	-	29
116	-	Psychological Review	14	7	5	2	-	28
117	=	International Labour Review	5	1	19	2	-	27
118	=	Sociological Review	14	-	-	6	7	27
119	=	J Industrial Economics	21	-	-	2	3	26
120	-	Econometrica	3	1	6	15	-	25
121	=	Newsweek	21	2	1	-	1	25
122	+	Policy Sciences	14	2	6	3	-	25

Status

- \- means declining citations
- = means no change in number of citations
- \+ means more citations recently